The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1873. NUMBER 60.

THE TURF.

GOLDSMITH MAID

Matinee.

Dexter Park, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Great Trial Against Time,

With Running Horse as Opponent.

PREMIUMS.

$5,000 if the mare beats......2:18
$3,000 if the mare beats......2:19
$2,000 if the mare beats......2:20

There will be other interesting trots the same afternoon.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Cook Co. Nat'l Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,278,138.67
Overdrafts		4,732.32
United States bonds to secure circulation		351,000.00
United States bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		117,323.50
Due from other National Banks		66,910.98
Due from State banks and bankers		42,022.93
Furniture and fixtures		5,381.50
Current expenses		2,032.10
Taxes paid		1,533.68
Premiums		80,666.00
Checks and other cash items		12,522.61
Exchanges for Clearing-House		130,947.61
Bills of other National Banks		88,930.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		4,101.17
Legal-tender notes		350,000.00
		$2,653,403.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Exchange	$3,297.76	
Interest	16,843.27	20,141.03
National Bank circulation outstanding		315,900.00
Dividends unpaid		625.00
Individual deposits	869,387.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,575.55	
Time certificates of deposit	25,000.00	
Certified checks	13,533.39	
United States deposits	100,423.71	
Due to Nat'l Banks	501,295.88	
Due to State Banks and bankers	279,316.31	1,516,737.84
		$2,653,403.87

I, B. F. ALLEN, President of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. ALLEN, President.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of October, 1873.
J. R. McQUISTON, Notary Public.

Correct, attest:
C. T. BOWEN,
B. F. ALLEN,
CHAS. STUART, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Stock-Yard National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

At Lake, in the State of Illinois,

At the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$315,920.22
Overdrafts	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]
Current Expenses	[illegible]
Cash Items (including Stamps)	[illegible]
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	[illegible]
Specie (coin)	[illegible]
Legal Tender Notes	25,000.00
	$728,294.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus Fund		50,000.00
Discount	$2,117.35	
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and Loss	[illegible]	23,026.41
National Circulation outstanding		88,500.00
Dividends unpaid		125.00
Individual Deposits	442,220.73	
Due to National Banks	17,322.57	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	6,200.00	465,743.30
		$728,294.71

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, Edward S. Stickney, Cashier of the Union Stock-Yard National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1873.
G. R. CONRAD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. F. TUCKER,
JOHN B. HOXIE,
SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, } Directors.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
137 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES!

At a Bargain!

Forty acres, being the west half of east half of northwest quarter, Section 11, 38, 13, lying both sides of Archer-av. Depot on C., D. & V. Railroad, located at Archer-av., within 20 rods of this land. Terms—One-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years at 8 per cent.
E. F. BLANCHARD,
133 LaSalle-st.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

I am offering for sale a large number of Lots in the West Division, in desirable localities, at very low figures, and on easy terms of payments. Certificates of Deposit, issued by any of our Savings or National Banks, will be accepted in part payment. Call and examine plats of property, or send for lists.
W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Dwelling-House Property.

I have several commodious Dwelling-Houses, Frame and Brick, for sale in various localities, which can be bought very low during the present "pressure for money."
Also several pieces of fine property (unimproved), specially desirable for building purposes.
W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Are Offering a very Large and Desirable Stock of Dress Goods, unsurpassed in Variety and Style, embracing all the Latest and Choicest Shades, at

INTERESTING PRICES!

To those who care to Economize in their purchases of First-Class Dry Goods.
Good Colored Alpacas, Newest Shades, 25 cents per yard, worth 38.
A Great Bargain in Colored Empress Cloths, all wool, new shades, 40 cts. per yard.
Fine all wool Colored Cashmeres, 50 cents, worth 85 cents.
Colored Poplin Alpacas, 40 cts., worth 60.
All wool Serges and Diagonals, latest shades, at 20 per cent below market prices.
Line of Serges at 37 1-2, 40, and 50 cents.
Genuine Lyons Roll Poplins, 75 cents per yard, regular $1.25 quality.
Great Bargains in French Merinos.
Bargains in Black Alpacas, the firmest make and best shades imported.
Black Cashmeres, Draps d'Etes, and all the most desirable Mourning Fabrics.
A Good Black Alpaca at 25 cents.

OIL PAINTINGS.

OIL PAINTINGS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF

Oil Paintings,

BY Leading American and Foreign Artists,

At 295 STATE-ST.,

Cor. of Van Buren, under St. James Hotel,

Commencing Saturday Evening, 18th inst.

This is the largest collection of Pictures ever offered in Chicago, and the sale will be positively unreserved.
Also, a great variety of choice Engravings and Chromos.
Sale will commence Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, and will be continued Monday and Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evenings at 7.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE STOCK OF THE Muskegon Booming Co.

Eighty shares, in lots of 10 shares and upwards, at $125.
The stock pays 10 per cent annual dividend on a valuation of $200.
Apply to JOHN T. DALE,
Tribune Building, Room 3,
Chicago.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, BEDDING, AND WINDOW SHADES.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.
H. L. CARHART, Proprietor.
E. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N.-P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 879 Broadway, N. Y.
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice.

An important meeting of the members of the Tolleston Shooting Club will be held in the Open Board of Trade Rooms, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st., Monday, Oct. 20, at 4 p. m. A full attendance is requested.
SAM'L H. TURRILL, President.

FOR SALE.

LAWYERS' COPYING PRESS STANDS,

With 40 Compartments for Legal Blanks,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Sigin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the surpassing beauty it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists and dealers. Supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

The Appropriations for the Next Fiscal Year.

No Immediate Action to Be Taken on Redistribution of Currency.

The James River & Kanawha Canal to Be Investigated.

Proposed Scheme for the Codification of the Laws.

Congressman Shanks on Indian Reforms.

Indian Delegations in Washington—The Demand for Postal Cards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—A careful examination having been made by an experienced official of the Government, the belief is expressed that, including all actual or probable deficiencies and the regular expenses of the Government, the appropriations that will have to be made by Congress for the next fiscal year will not exceed those made for the current fiscal year by more than 5 per cent. It will be observed from this, however, that the admission is made that the expenses of the Government during the next fiscal year will be much greater than even in the current year, and the Secretary of the Treasury has repeatedly stated that the drafts upon the Treasury resulting from Congressional appropriations were excessive.

The appropriations for the support of the Government of the United States on account of the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and of deficiencies for previous years made by the third session of the Forty-second Congress, and on account of permanent and indefinite appropriations made by that and previous Congresses, amounted to $172,290,700.82. For the preceding year the appropriations were $8,075,949.59 less than the above.

The Treasury Department's summary of the items of appropriation, when classified, shows for what branches of the Government the appropriations for the current fiscal year exceed those of the fiscal year of 1873. For the current year, the appropriations for the legislative branch exceeded those of 1873 to the extent of $1,360,018.42; for the executive branch, $8,277,719.38; for mints and assay offices, $1,684,831; for Territorial Governments, $1,231,665; for the military establishment, $4,247,258.53; for the naval establishment, $4,200,422.53; for public works, $5,800,515.34; for rivers and harbors, $214,900; for public lands, $14,495,459; for the postal service, $70,632.

On the other hand, the appropriations for 1873 exceeded those of 1874 to the extent of $845,531.18 for judicial expenses; $70,784 for foreign intercourse; $77,866 for the independent treasury; $164,920.07 for Indian affairs; $38,000 for forts and fortifications; $124,580 for miscellaneous expenses.

The appropriations for invalid and other persons were the same in both fiscal years, being $30,480,000. According to the estimates of the Pension Commissioner, the appropriations for pensions will be about $100,000 less for the next fiscal year.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CURRENCY.

Treasury officials do not pretend to deny the fact that the Department deems the redistribution clause of the act of July 12, 1870, to be impracticable. The Department, therefore, entertains no serious purpose to execute the same before Congress shall have had an opportunity to again consider the question, which involves the withdrawal of $25,000,000 circulation from the Eastern, to be distributed among banks in the Western and Southern States and the Territories, in order that the circulation may be equalized according to the existing banking capital, the resources and business of the States and Territories. This subject will be elucidated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to that body at its opening on Dec. 1.

INDIANS TO VISIT THEIR COMMISSIONER.

The delegation of Crow and Ute Indians, now in this city, will be taken before their "Great Father," of the Interior Department, to-morrow, for the purpose of having a talk about their wants and needs, and to be, as the authorities here term it, "impressed" with the strength of the Government, and the importance of behaving themselves like "good Indians," no matter what their provocation may be; so that, instead of fighting or striking back, they will run away from marauding whites, and report their troubles to their Great Father, who will try to redress their wrongs.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

The Commissioners appointed three years ago to codify the laws of the United States, consisting of Messrs. James Abbott and Darringer, having completed their work, submitted the same through the Department of Justice for action by Congress. By what authority your correspondent is not advised, Mr. Durant, a lawyer from Louisiana, was employed to revise the work of the Code Commissioners. This revision was completed by Mr. Durant, and now the Attorney-General, whether upon his own motion or upon some authority derived from Congress not publicly known, submits the whole matter to the Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws for consideration and suggestion. As is understood, this Senate Committee, consisting of Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, Stuart, Alcorn, and Ransom, is to meet here to-morrow, and with them are invited to meet some of the last House Committee on the Revision of Laws, including Messrs. Poland and Butler, who are here. The whole proceeding, from the completion of the work by the Code Commissioners up to and including the action proposed for to-morrow, appears to be informal and without authority of law. No harm can come of it, probably, and it is supposed that this action is entirely upon the suggestion of the Attorney-General, who expects counsel from the Senate Committee in the nature of amicus curiæ.

THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

will leave here on the 21st, and remain at Richmond, Va., during the 22d, at which time they will meet the President and Engineers of the James River & Kanawha Canal, in regard to the commercial and engineering features of that enterprise. The Committee will then proceed along the proposed line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, by way of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, to the Ohio River. They will then proceed to Cincinnati, where arrangements have been made to meet well-informed parties, who will give information to the Committee relative to the commerce and navigation of the Ohio River. The last point which the Committee will visit is St. Louis. Well informed parties in regard to the transportation of the surplus products of the West by the Mississippi River and the West, have been invited to meet the Committee at this point at the West. All who desire to present to the Committee facts in relation to the subject of cheap transportation, will have an opportunity of doing so at this time. The session at St. Louis is the last the Committee will hold prior to the assembling of Congress in December.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL-CARDS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—All deferred orders for postal-cards have now been filled, and the Government has about 7,000,000 of them on hand. The cards now supplied by contractors are fully up to the standard. The total demand for postal-cards has settled down to an average of between 375,000 and 400,000 per day, which is believed to indicate almost exactly their daily consumption at present.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Following are some of the recommendations of Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Indian Committee, as the result of his recent tour of investigation and observation among the Indians in Washington Territory:

Allow the Indians to testify in the courts as whites do.

Protect the Indians in their real and personal property from the encroachment of trespassers.

Protect the persons of Indians' wives and daughters from the pollution of bad white men, the same as white men's wives and daughters are protected.

Make the personal property of Indians liable for their debts contracted for the necessities of life.

Protect their real estate or reservation homes from liabilities for debt.

Prevent, by severe law, polygamy among them.

Compel by law, enforced by the courts, white men to provide for the support of their Indian children.

Legitimatize the children of white men by Indian women, and let them take by descent from both father and mother, and prohibit the divorces of Indians or of white men from Indian women with whom they have been cohabiting.

Allow the Indians to procure a divorce in court after a full hearing, and then only for criminal causes, to be set forth in the law.

Require the same restrictions in procuring divorce by white men who have cohabited with Indian women that shall be required of Indians.

Declare the cohabitation of white men with Indian women as marriage to all intents and purposes, and enforce it by order of court when its duties are neglected.

If either the white man or Indian woman is married at the time of cohabitation, punish both for adultery or fornication, and make the punishment of such white men severe.

Protect by law informers of the violation of these laws.

Compel the Indians who have not adopted civilized modes of dress to do so.

Compel the Indians to have a fixed abode, and allow them the same privileges of trade and travel now possessed by the whites.

Extend and enforce the criminal law over the Indians for offenses against one another, and also for offenses against the whites.

Extend and enforce the criminal law against white men for offenses against the Indians.

Compel every white employer on the reservations to have continually in his service one or more Indian apprentices at work in charge on the reservation.

Employ only married men on the reservation as agents, farmers, millers, &c., and make their employment conditional upon their removing their families, and remaining with them on the reservation. The presence of white women and white children among the Indians is necessary to the best interests of the whites and the Indians.

The schools on the reservations to be kept open as continuously as practicable. There is now serious neglect in this important matter.

Compel every agent to report, under oath, the respective violations of law by Indians under his charge, against Indians or whites, and of whites against Indians.

Provide by law for punishing agents and employes for the violation of their duties as such.

Prevent by law the trespassing of cattle on Indian farms, as white men are protected in their farms.

Provide by law against the British Indians furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the States or Territories.

These, Mr. Shanks says, are some of the things to be done to secure justice to the Indians and protection to the white people, and that honest, industrious settlers sustain these views. It is probable that legislation will be proposed at the next session of Congress in accordance with the above programme.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The report of the Commissioner of Customs for the last fiscal year is a clear record of the operations of the office during that time, including the following tables, showing the receipts and disbursements, the accounts of which are settled in his office:

Amount paid into the Treasury on account of customs	$188,089,522.70
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	7,169,516.38
Labor, drayage, and storage	475,741.37
Steamboat inspections	259,092.56
Marine Hospital tax	333,003.03
Amount of fees earned by collection	511,535.44
Total	$199,938,460.48
And there was paid out of the Treasury on account of collecting the Revenue	$7,079,743.42
Refunding excess of deposits	3,705,067.97
Debentures	1,176,065.18
Public Buildings	3,748,380.28
Construction and maintenance of lights	2,910,857.64
Construction of revenue cutters	1,133,901.37
Distributive shares of fines, penalties, and forfeitures	628,156.74
Marine Hospital service	396,[illegible]
Life-saving stations	212,[illegible]
Miscellaneous accounts	117,[illegible]
Total	$21,109,[illegible]

POLITICAL.

The Political Outlook in Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—Local politics are beginning to simmer. The Republican City Convention meets on Wednesday next, and the indications now all point to the renomination of the present city government, whose members have only held their place one term. The Anti-Park Citizen's Committee of Twenty are also in the field, with a call for a mass convention to meet at Music Hall on Tuesday and put a city ticket in the field, on the basis of anti-park schemes and general municipal reform. This Committee consists of influential members of both parties, and their call is signed by such well-known citizens as Capt. E. B. Ward, D. C. Whitehead, Mr. C. H. Buhl, A. Smith, the last Democratic candidate for Congress, and State Senator D. M. Richardson. From the present indications, this Convention will nominate a mixed ticket from both parties, headed by Mayor Moffat, who is a strong anti-park-man.

The Democrats have as yet done nothing whatever, but the *Free Press* this morning comes out against the citizens' movement as an intrigue to secure the re-election of the present Republican Mayor, and urges the nomination and support by its party of some anti-park Democrat for Mayor. Of the other papers here, the *Post* will support the strongest Republican ticket, whatever it may be, the *Tribune* has signified its intention to support the Republican ticket, if it is free from all complicity with the park scheme, but otherwise will join the citizens' movement, and the smaller evening papers are helping on Mayor Moffat.

The prohibitionists have also a city ticket in the field, with Bradford Smith as Mayor.

Gratz Brown Said to Be a Candidate for the United States Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17—The *Times* to-day gives circulation to the report that B. Gratz Brown is about to run for the Legislature, and, if elected, he will become the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, in place of Senator Schurz. That this may be speedily done, it is said that the present Representative from Iron County, in which Brown resides, will resign in order to open a way for the ex-Governor.

The Kellogg Government in Louisiana Move Upon Grant Parish.

The Ozark—Kellogg's navy—with a metropolitan mounted squad and two pieces of artillery, leave for Grant Parish to-night. The object of the raid has not transpired.

COLONIZATION.

The Wilson Colony Association in Distress—Their Drafts upon New York Dishonored—Prospects of a Detachment Sent Out to Nebraska.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The members of the Wilson Colony Association of Veterans, who intend to establish a colony in Lincoln County, Neb., held a meeting to-night for the purpose of sending forward relief to fifty-eight of their number, who have already set out for the new colony, but who are detained at the emigrant house of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad at Lincoln for want of means, drafts given them by New York banks being worthless in consequence of the late failures. President Meyer made a proposition to raise $2,000 on his private property and send it forward at once, which was accepted. A party of one hundred families will leave for the new colony as soon as the necessary funds can be raised.

A committee of five which have already arrived at Lincoln for the purpose of locating government land grants are also destitute of funds, and report an indebtedness of $825 to the Erie Railroad for transportation, their drafts being dishonored also.

NED BUNTLINE'S TROUPE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—The remnant of Ned Buntline's troupe arrived in Jeffersonville, Ind., without funds, their baggage having been levied on for board, and the receipts at the door for two performances being confiscated by a party from this city. The troupe expect a monied man to-morrow to take charge and relieve them.

LIBEL SUIT IN OMAHA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—Col. J. R. Taylor has been indicted for libeling Edward Patrick, in calling him a thief, and accusing him of other reprehensible practices.

THE ELECTIONS.

Latest Returns from Iowa.

Carpenter's Majority in 78 Counties, 11,298.

Allen's Election in Ohio Conceded by the Republicans.

The Rest of the State Ticket Probably Republican.

IOWA.

REPORTED MAJORITIES IN 78 COUNTIES.

Vale's majorities.

County	Majority
Adams	185
Allamakee	125
Buchanan	300
Clayton	500
Dallas	2
Davis	125
Dubuque	1,200
Fremont	110
Jackson	4
Johnson	400
Jones	150
Keokuk	300
Lee	858
Mahaska	150
Marion	510
Mills	191
Monona	100
Scott	1,150
Union	100
Van Buren	700
Warren	600
Washington	418
Wayne	165
Winneshiek	50
24 counties	8,090

Carpenter's majorities.

County	Majority
Adair	360
Benton	275
Black Hawk	1,000
Boone	950
Bremer	1,000
Buena Vista	400
Butler	125
Carroll	150
Cass	800
Cedar	640
Cerro Gordo	1,018
Cherokee	500
Clinton	75
Crawford	131
Decatur	150
Delaware	259
Des Moines	400
Fayette	213
Floyd	1,000
Greene	200
Grundy	700
Hamilton	100
Hardin	439
Harrison	100
Henry	15
Howard	150
Humboldt	125
Iowa	207
Jasper	465
Jefferson	55
Kossuth	608
Linn	543
Lucas	215
Lyons	245
Madison	120
Marshall	1,500
Mitchell	500
Monroe	350
Montgomery	500
Muscatine	145
Page	500
Pocahontas	279
Polk	522
Pottawattamie	100
Poweshiek	19[illegible]
Sac	228
Shelby	140
Sioux	450
Story	300
Tama	150
Taylor	475
Wapello	150
Webster	200
Woodbury	370
54 counties	19,388
Deduct Vale's majorities, as above	8,090
Carpenter ahead in 78 counties	11,298

Twenty counties to be heard from.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 19.—Both parties now concede the election of Allen by between 600 and 700 majority. Some few Democrats still hope to figure out the election of Burns, their candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but there is little doubt that the Republicans have elected their whole State ticket, with the exception of Governor. Official returns have as yet been received from only thirty-six counties.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 19.—Platte County elects a mixed ticket, the Republican Sheriff having 100 majority. Dakota County also divides the ticket, the Republican candidate for Sheriff having one majority.

MADISON, WIS.

Creditors of the Bank of Madison in Council—Probable Assets and Liabilities of the Concern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 18.—A meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Madison, which has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, was held here this afternoon, to consider the question of an Assignee and other matters. A large majority expressed a preference for L. S. Hanks, of the State Bank, as the Assignee. The nominal assets of the bank are $250,000, but included in this estimate are an outlawed claim against Gil Darwin of $39,000 and other claims from which little is expected to be realized. The total amount that will probably be obtained from the assets will not be $180,000, with liabilities amounting to $250,000.

CRIME.

Murderous Assault.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 19.—Charles Van Hoosen, a desperado who resides at Pastoille, Ia., attempted to kill Mr. Topliff by dealing him a cruel blow with a club 6 feet in length, a lumber-binder. Mr. Topliff was knocked senseless, and some of the bones of his head were broken, which will probably cause his death. Van Hoosen is safe in the County Jail at Waukon,—having been captured at Castalia, Ia., on Friday,—where he will await his trial.

Murder of an Aged Woman in Pittsburgh—Plunder Supposed to have been the Motive.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19.—Margaret Brauntin, a German woman, about 69 years old, was found murdered yesterday in the second story of a house in the rear of Wylie avenue, Thirteenth Ward. John F. Wenck, living in the downstairs portion of the house, went to Mrs. Brauntin's room, having been informed that she had not been seen since Thursday morning, and found it locked. An entrance was effected, and a terrible scene disclosed. The stove and chairs were upset, the lids of three trunks raised, and the contents scattered over the floor. The deceased was lying on the bed, face downward. There were three gashes on her head, her skull and jaw were also fractured, and the whole body was covered with blood. A hatchet, with which the murder was supposed to have been commited, was found near the body, covered with blood. It was supposed that the old lady was a miser and was rich, although she was kept by the Guardians of the Poor and the Ladies' Benevolent Society. It is surmised that she had considerable money in the house. The object of the murder seems to have been plunder. Franz Schluetter and his two sons, residing in the lower portion of the house, were arrested on suspicion.

Robbery of a Stage in the Far West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The stage between Gilroy and Visalia was robbed last night. Wells & Fargo's Express box containing a small amount of treasure was taken. The robbers are well known. There were five passengers, unarmed, and they made no resistance. Wells & Fargo lost $150. The Sheriff and his deputies are pursuing the robbers, with a good prospect of capturing them.

A Father Stabs His Daughter for Dishonoring Her Family.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Caroline Hugel, aged 22, from Alsace, was killed by her father, Joseph Hugel, this morning, immediately after landing from the steamship Louisiana. They took passage at Bordeaux, and the father asserts that the daughter, becoming too intimate with a young Frenchman on the steamer, dishonored her family. He promised the Captain of the steamer not to molest his daughter on board, but soon after landing he stabbed her twice with a knife, fatally.

Alleged Forgery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—Carl A. Meyer was brought here from New Orleans on a requisition of the Governor and charged with forgery, by a sewing-machine firm, whom he is said to have swindled in this city.

"Jayhawker" Jennison on Trial for Swindling.

From the Kansas City Times, Oct. 21.

Col. C. R. Jennison, at one time Commandant of the Post of Kansas City, and Colonel of the Seventh Kansas "Jayhawkers," is now on trial before Judge Delahay, of the United States District Court, at Leavenworth, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States of $55,000. Congressman Comingo started from this city last night, summoned as a witness against Jennison. It appears that while Mr. Comingo was in Washington last winter, Jennison was there engaged in lobbying a claim against the United States for some property seized by him at Independence during the war. He pretends that he appropriated to Government use the entire stock of a certain hardware firm in Independence, and joins with the owners thereof in their claims for $55,000 damages. It is somewhat singular that such a claim as this has not come up before this. It is now more than eleven years since Jennison and his regiment sacked Independence, and if he took from one firm property to the amount of $55,000, and this in hardware, such as is usually kept on hand in country stores for farm use, it is strange that so little has been said or heard about it in Kansas City.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Plague in Memphis Checked by Heavy Frosts—Seventeen Deaths Yesterday.

The Condition of Shreveport Much Improved—Seven Interments Reported.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 19.—The day is cool and the thermometer falling, with indications of a heavy frost. Few new cases are reported, and there is a decrease of 12 in the deaths. Mayor Johnson and Father Kelly are improving. The Secretary of the Board of Health, Mr. Friedman, is down with the fever.

REPORTS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Private dispatches received here from Memphis, during the past few days, assert that the yellow fever scourge is far worse in that place than even the most apparently extravagant reports thus far sent out have represented it to be.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—The weather is clear and cold, with a prospect of a freeze. The reports of visitors and physicians are favorable.

Mayor Johnson recovering.

The extreme cold of last night and to-day has caused a great falling off in the death list, and makes it certain that the scourge is yielding. The frosts sure to appear to-night, and perhaps for several nights to come, will relieve Memphis entirely of the affliction. The mortuary report shows the deaths from yellow fever to be 17, from other causes, 3; total, 20.

THE CITY ALMOST DESERTED.

Memphis is almost deserted. A few faithful men and women are nobly doing their duty, and a multitude of poor who cannot get away are all that is left. Some of the ablest physicians who have made yellow fever a special study are here with plenty of experienced nurses, paid and volunteer. Many have died after deeds of heroism that honor the Christian's name.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION

have 246 nurses averaging $4 per day, and they have other expenses—in all $1,800 per day. Money is needed. To-night the weather is cool and things look hopeful.

The Disease at Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 19.—Interments: George Homersly, white, 33; Thomas Hyde, 18; Willie Davis, 10; John F. Reinhart, 26; Pat Donoghue, 55; Mrs. A. C. Miller, 23; Mrs. Allen, no age.

The Relief Movement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—To-morrow noon a public meeting is to be held at the City Hall here, pursuant to the Mayor's call, to aid the Shreveport sufferers. Considerable sums have been subscribed here privately and forwarded already, but this is the first public action yet taken.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 19.—The *State Journal* office, editors and printers, sent $50 to-day to the Memphis printers to-day for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

CASUALTIES.

Fell from a Window.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 19.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, a man named John Ryan got up to raise his bedroom window at his boarding-house, on Fifth street, lost his balance, and fell from the third story to the sidewalk. He is lying at the Sisters' Hospital in a critical condition, although his recovery is possible.

The Propeller Susquehanna Towed Into Port in a Slightly Damaged Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—The propeller Susquehanna was released from the reef off Fox Point at a late hour on Saturday night, and towed into port. The boat leaks slightly and will go into dry-dock as soon as relieved of her cargo.

Dismasted in a Hurricane.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—The ship Lady Russell, from Liverpool, Aug. 20, for Mobile, was dismasted in a hurricane Oct. 6, and towed up for repairs.

The Burning of Children by a Prairie-Fire in Nebraska.

From the Omaha Herald, Oct. 16.

Our readers are unfortunately somewhat familiar with accounts of prairie-fires, but one occurred on Tuesday last at Wilbur, on the South Platte Division of the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad, which surpassed in its terrible results any we have ever known. It was indeed a prairie-fire on a large scale. It started somewhere near the Otoe Indian Reservation, southeast of Beatrice, and travelled at least twenty-five miles. The long dry grass was fitting food for it, and the flames fiercely licked it up and swept on across the prairie at an appalling rate of speed. Its route lay east of Bear Creek, and six miles east of Beatrice.

Near Wilbur, and ten miles south of Crete, this advancing avalanche of flame approached a school-house filled with children. The teacher knew that the house had been provided with the usual safeguard, that it had been plowed around, and endeavored to keep the children there as the safest place. But they saw the fire coming and sprang out in a panic to run from it. Ten were overtaken, three were burned to death on the spot, three others so severely that they cannot live, and four more were terribly maimed by the fire, but it is believed that they will recover. Most of the children were little girls about 7 or 8 years of age, but there was certainly one boy among the sufferers, and perhaps more.

Mrs. Morey is the name of a mother who saw three of her children in the appalling situation we have described. She ran to their rescue, was herself enveloped in the flames, and so terribly burned that she will not recover.

Several houses and large quantities of grain were destroyed by this fire. It spread terror throughout that section of the State, and the inhabitants turned out en masse to subdue it. Forty men went from Beatrice on Tuesday evening for that purpose, and saved some houses that were threatened, though they witnessed the destruction of a great deal of wheat which they were powerless to prevent.

Dr. De Bar, of Crete, hastened to the spot where the children were burned, and, with the people of that vicinity, did all that was possible to relieve them. He said that he had been through the war, and had seen men maimed and suffering in almost every form, but had never witnessed a sight which so completely unnerved him as this. The school-house from which the children fled is still standing, and the teacher escaped by remaining in and about it.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 19.—While Edward Galligan was at Lansing last Thursday, his wife committed suicide at New Galena by hanging. She had been an invalid for many years, and had become disheartened, which will probably account for the rash act.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The People's Protective Anti-Chinese Convention will meet here Nov. 5. Gov. Booth has been chosen one of the delegates. The Convention is called to consider the best means of suppressing Chinese immigration.

FOREIGN.

The French Republicans Preparing for the Contest.

Emperor William and Prince Bismarck in Important Consultation.

Trouble Among the Spanish Rebels.

One Insurgent Vessel Sinks Another.

An Heir Born to Pere Hyacinthe.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Republicans are working with great activity and energy to counteract the designs of the Monarchists. Ex-President Thiers, in conversation with friends yesterday, spoke confidently of the result.

The Deputies of the Extreme Left hold a meeting on Monday, and the Moderate Republicans on Tuesday. [illegible] will probably unite in a proposition to the Assembly that the question of the restoration of royalty be referred to a Commission which is charged to report on constitutional laws.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—Prince Bismarck arrived here to-day, and has since been in close conference with Emperor William. A change in the Prussian Cabinet is rumored, and it is not improbable that the Prince will resume his position as President of the Ministry of State in place of Von Roon.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—A British despatch boat from Cartagena arrived at Alicante last evening, with the news that the insurgent frigate Numancia ran into the Fernando el Catolica, and sunk her. Over half of the crew of the latter were drowned. The catastrophe is attributed to the inexperience of the officers. Another version of the affair is current here. It is reported that the Numancia fired into and sunk the Fernando el Catolica because she parted company with and refused to obey signals to rejoin the former.

The Minister of Marine has resumed command in person of the Squadron at Gibraltar, which sailed yesterday for Cartagena.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The insurgent squadron from Cartagena was sighted off Alicante on Saturday night. As part of the troops have been withdrawn from the town, there are fears that it will be unable to resist in case aggressions are made by the insurgents.

Gen. Moriones will probably soon retire from the command of army of North, on account of bad health.

LONDON, Oct. 20—[illegible].—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cartagena says Contreras and a majority of the members of the Junta are on board the insurgent fleet, which was seen off Alicante. The fleet did not stop at the latter port, but proceeded northward. The opinion at Cartagena is, that it is attempting to escape to some place on the coast of Africa, but Contreras gave out that he was going in search of the Government squadron.

The report of the sinking of the frigate Fernando el Catolico is confirmed. It is believed that all on board were lost, although it was reported at first that many took to the boats. The sailors of the British squadron have been searching the waters where the frigate went down, and have recovered five bodies.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Oct. 19.—Bishop Mermillod, from across the French frontier, has issued an interdict against three cures recently chosen by the old Catholics of this city, prohibiting their exercise of religious functions.

Pere Hyacinthe to-day delivered a powerful sermon, in which he took occasion to deny Mermillod's authority, and refute the assumption of his interdict.

The wife of Pere Hyacinthe to-day gave birth to a son.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire at Madison—Burning of a Flouring Mill and Brewery—Loss, $101,000—A Miller Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 19.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in an unused part of a building formerly used by the Madison Flouring Mills, owned by Robbins & Thornton. It was a large wooden building, erected by Gov. Farwell in 1851, on Catfish Creek, in the northern part of the city. It was completely destroyed, and the flames thence spread to Rodermund's brewery, which was consumed, except the old store and new ice-house; also the city bridge across Catfish Creek. Considerable wheat was burned in the mill, but little has been lost in the brewery. One of the millers named Wilhelm Pfannekuchen was burned to death in the second story of the mill. He was roused but was so drunk he could not be got out. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to be incendiary. The loss on the mill, which was one of the finest in the State, and its contents, is $40,000, with $14,500 insurance. Loss on the brewery, $60,000, with $37,000 insurance. The property was partly saved by the desperate exertions of the firemen. The loss on the city bridge was $1,000. This is the heaviest loss at any fire here for many years, and the stoppage of the mill and brewery will be severely felt.

At Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—This morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of James Todd & Co., No. 107 Main street, dealers in bagging and manufactured woolen goods. The building and stock were completely destroyed. They were valued at about $50,000; insurance for $55,000 in the following companies: Westchester, N. Y.; Manhattan, N. Y.; Firemen's Fund; Merchants', N. J.; Underwriters', N. Y.; Queen, of England; Union, of Louisville; Imperial, of England; North Britain—$5,000 each; Liverpool and London, $10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At Dayton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—A *Gazette* special from Dayton says the barn of Isaac Drake, near that city, was set on fire last night by a passing locomotive and burned down. Two horses were consumed. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $1,500 in the Fireman's Company, of Dayton.

Distillery Burned in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—The rear half of the distillery of Carpenter, Hamilton & Co., on Canal, between Elm and Plum streets, was burned this morning just before daylight. The building was a four-story brick, and belonged to James Beatty. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $10,000. Carpenter, Hamilton & Co. lost $25,000 on machinery and stock; insured fully in eight companies, mostly foreign.

THE BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The Commission of United States Engineers appointed by the War Department some time ago to examine and ascertain whether the bridge now in process of construction across the Mississippi River at this city will, when finished, obstruct navigation, have made an elaborate report, which is published to-day. They first find that the bridge, as at present designed, will prove a very serious obstruction to navigation; and, as it is impracticable to change the plans of the bridge, or to raise it except at an enormous cost, they recommend a canal or open cut behind the eastern abutment of the bridge, 120 feet wide, extending from a point 500 feet above the bridge to 800 feet below it, with a draw of the same width. They also recommend that arch bridges like those of this bridge be in future prohibited in plans for bridges over navigable streams.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

TONE OF WALL STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Speculation was tame to-day, and devoid of any especial feature. The course of prices was irregular early in the day, but the market was in the main weak. At the opening prices showed a decline of ⅛ to 1¾ per cent as compared with the closing figures of last night, and there was a still further decline of ⅛ to 1 per cent. After 1 o'clock, however, speculation became strong, and shortly before the close the

MARKET SHOWED AN ADVANCE

of ⅛ to 2½ per cent from the lowest point of the day. Western Union fell off from 56¼ to 55⅛ at the First Board, afterwards rallied to 56⅝, and before 1 o'clock was down again to 53⅝. Just before the close sales were made at 57½@57@57⅛. Lake Shore sold at 67⅛@66⅝@68⅜@67⅛; New York Central at 88⅛@88@89⅛; Rock Island at 90⅛@91⅛@90@91⅛; Wabash at 41⅛@43⅛@43⅛; Northwestern at 39⅛@40⅛@38⅛@40, and Pacific Mail at 31⅛@32⅝@31⅛@33⅜.

MONEY

was comparatively easy to-day, and ranged from 1-16 to 7 per cent, with exceptions at 4 to 5 per cent.

GREENBACKS

closed at 1-16@⅛ per cent premium.

GOLD

advanced to 108⅝ in the morning, but finally declined to 108¼, and closed at 108⅝.

REGULAR MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Money comparatively easy to-day, and ranged from 1-6 to 7 per cent, with exceptions at 4 to 5 per cent. Greenbacks closed at 1-16@⅛ per cent premium.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

firmer, and bankers advanced rates to 106⅝ for long and 108 for sight. There was an improved demand for sight early in the day, with business at 107½@107⅝, closing at 107¾@108. Sixty days' sterling left off at 106½@106⅝. Cable transfers sold at 108⅛.

GOLD

advanced to 108⅝ in the morning, but finally declined to 108¼, and closed at 108⅝. Rates paid for carrying were 5, 3, 2, 6, 7, and 1-16 per cent. The final rate was 1-16 per cent. Total export of specie for the week, $336,000, principally silver bars. General merchandise imports, including dry-goods, $4,918,000; produce exports, $7,025,771. The Assistant Treasurer paid to-day $47,000 for gold interest. Gold clearings, $85,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and steady.

STATE BONDS

steady and dull at nominal prices

MISCELLANEOUS.

Speculation tame to-day and devoid of special feature. The course of prices was irregular early in the day, but the market was in the main weak. At the opening, prices showed a decline of ⅛ to 1¾ as compared with the closing figures of last night, and later there was a still further decline of ⅛ to 1 per cent. After 1 o'clock speculation became strong, and shortly before the close the market showed an advance of ⅛ to 2½ per cent from the lowest point of the day, closing dull but strong. At auction to-day 51,000 shares of Western Union were sold at from 55½ to 55⅝.

Sterling exchange, 106⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	111	Coupons, '67	111⅛
Coupons, '62	105	Coupons, '68	110⅛
Coupons, '64	105	10-40s	106
Coupons, '65	107⅛	Currency 6s	108⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	109⅛	New 5s	106⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87⅛	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	70	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	70	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	85	St. Paul pfd	55
Western Union	57⅛	Wabash	43⅛
Quicksilver	22	Wabash pfd, offered	70
Adams Express	81⅛	Ft. Wayne	85
Wells Fargo	60	Terre Haute	5
American Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	54	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	33⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	88⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	26⅝
Erie	44⅛	C., C. & C.	68
Erie pfd	60	C., B. & Q.	85
Harlem	109⅛	Lake Shore	68
Harlem pfd	121	Indiana Central	22½
Michigan Central	70	Illinois Central	92
Pittsburgh	78	Union Pacific stocks	19⅛
Northwestern	39⅛	Union Pacific bonds	73
Northwestern pfd	65	Central Pacific bonds	87
Rock Island	91⅛	Del., Lack. & West	89
N. J. Central	89⅛	B., H. & Erie	7⅛
St. Paul	31⅛		

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Owing to the present condition of financial affairs, the Ivanhoe Paper Mill, of Patterson, has been closed, and 125 persons are thus thrown out of work. For the same reason, work on the Easton & Amboy Railroad will be discontinued.

THE FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Inquiry at the offices of the principal steamship lines shows that the foreign export trade, at one time seriously threatened by the financial panic, is in a healthy condition, and that large shipments are made by every outgoing steamer, without material alteration in rates.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The money market continues in a dull and unsettled condition. There is sufficient urgency to absorb all the funds available, and the demand remains far in excess of the supply, though remittances and collections from the country are coming in more freely. Rates vary to-day from 10 to 12 per cent for call loans on the best collaterals, and 15 to 20 for mercantile acceptances having three to four months to mature.

GOLD

opened at 108⅝, and closed at 108⅝. American silver quoted at 104 to 106.

UNION BANKING COMPANY.

A meeting of the principal creditors of the Union Banking Company was held to-day in the parlor of the Continental Hotel. The officers of the Company, and their counsel, Theodore Cuyler, were present. It was proposed that the creditors should agree to take 50 per cent of their claims against Bain in stock of the Bank, the remaining 50 per cent being placed to their credit in cash to be drawn against in their transaction of business. Agreed to, and a resolution adopted directing the Company's Board to vigorously carry out its provisions. The Company also expects to receive numerous new subscriptions to its stock, and the fund derived from this source, carried with capital retained by settlement, will place the corporation on what they call a firm foundation.

SUSPENSIONS.

The suspension of A. & H. Middleton, iron dealers and car-spring manufacturers, has caused much surprise. James B. Jewett & Co., dealers in grocer's stores, have also suspended.

THE MINT.

Several millions of bullion have been sent within a few days to the United States Mint here for coinage.

PAY OF WORKMEN.

The American Dredging Company have discharged thirty hands through the monetary stringency. The employes in the Camden woolen-mills have had their wages reduced 20 per cent through the same cause. The Ivanhoe Paper-Mills, in Patterson, closed to-day indefinitely, from the same cause.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Each of the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day showed a reduction since yesterday. The currency balance decreased nearly $800,000, and now amounts to about $3,250,000. The coin balance decreased over $8,500,000 in the Treasury. The amount of outstanding legal-tenders was, to-day, $359,866,488, which shows that the legal-tender reserve is diminished to the extent of about $3,800,000.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Not quite as great a reduction in collections from internal revenue sources appears as was anticipated earlier in this month, although the receipts from these sources are about 50 per cent less than they ought to or would be had not the panic deranged business throughout the Union. To-day the receipts amounted to $201,855, and on the 18th of September, before the panic began, they were $418,440. The total receipts for the month of October, including to-day, amounted to $3,998,952, which is $1,896,747 less than they were for the first eighteen days in September.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

The Receiver of the suspended First National Bank, of this city, stated, to-day, that he would be able early next week to pay the Government $100,000 on account of the indebtedness of that concern, and would pay depositors 80 per cent.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—To-day was the semi-monthly pay-day at many of the mills and foundries in this city and Allegheny. The half-pay system was followed at many of the rolling-mills, but the majority of the leading firms paid all their hands in full. There is still a great stringency in currency here, yet the banks are accepting exchange on New York and Chicago the same as formerly, and their statements, just issued show that most of them are in a flourishing condition. Choice gilt-edge paper on the street is very hard to negotiate, which would tend to show that at least there is still a great scarcity of money. All our merchants and manufacturers have been, and still are, accommodating one another, and, as a result, they work harmoniously and sustain the city's credit.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 18.—Business of all descriptions has fallen off greatly in the last week, being much below the amount done same time last year; but, this being the only evidence of the stringency felt here, our merchants are satisfied.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.—The Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, whose monthly pay-roll amounts to nearly $100,000, paid their men in full this afternoon.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 18.—The First National Bank has attached the Saturn and Sheridan Hill Mining Companies' furnaces and Camp Floyd Mill. Work will be carried on as usual under charge of the officers.

An immense quantity of bullion is locked up in consequence of the lack of currency. Silver is now selling at less than 70 cents per ounce. There is general depression in money circles.

YELLOW FEVER.

Many New Cases in Memphis—Thirty-two Deaths Saturday—The Disease Elsewhere—Aid for the Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—A rain-storm last night and cold and chilly weather to-day. Many new cases of fever are reported in the upper part of the city.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is to-day's mortuary report: A. Johl, Simon Loeb, Lizzie E. McConnell, Mary A. Woodward, A. Washington, William King, Mr. Hansell, N. C. Moylan, Jerry Gorman, Patrick Smith, Mary A. Parker, John Malony, William Dunn, Mrs. D. O. Farrell, John Haney, William Vesey, C. E. Hansee, Mrs. Kugan, Belle Moran, Maggie O'Neill, James Larken, Mattie Stevenson, William Kolpke, Mrs. Libbie Dunn, J. D. Carroll, Mary A. Syke, Mary Young, Father Sheehy, Mrs. Cooper, Father Leo, Mrs. N. A. Bell. Total, 32, from yellow fever.

OTHER PROMINENT VICTIMS.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 18.—A Memphis cigar and tobacco merchant, A. Polande, died here this morning from what was pronounced yellow fever. He left his home a few days ago to escape the epidemic.

A heavy rain last night. The weather turned clear this morning and has been growing colder since that time. Frost is anticipated to-night.

A dispatch from Pine Bluff announces the death from yellow fever of Gen. Sam Mallory and Col. Arthur Hemingway, both connected with the L., R. & B. Railroad. They contracted the disease at Chicot a few days since. Both were former members of the State Senate.

NO FEVER IN LITTLE ROCK.

The Board of Health report officially that there is no yellow fever in this city.

DEATHS AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 18.—Telegraphers all well. The following were to-day's interments: W. H. Williams, 35; David Savage, 24; Rev. C. S. McCloud, 57; Dan Brown, 20, colored; Arthur Thompson, 53; J. B. Smith, 13; Mrs. V. N. Hemmor, 23; Martin Anderson, 49, colored.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 18.—One death from yellow fever in the past twenty-four hours is reported. Total number of deaths from the disease since it first appeared here, Sept. 19, twenty-five.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

CAIRO, Oct. 17.—Past Grand Master Safford has remitted $1,045 to the suffering Odd Fellows of Memphis, the amount contributed by the various lodges of Illinois.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Stock Exchange has contributed $1,410 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, and the Produce Exchange reports subscriptions amounting to over $1,160.

The *Post* acknowledges the receipt of additional contributions, amounting to $65, for Memphis, and $60 for Shreveport, making the total receipts at that office for both cities, $1,125.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The Odd-Fellows of Massachusetts have contributed $2,000 aid to the sufferers of Memphis.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

THE CALIFORNIA FOUR-MILE RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The attendance at the great four-mile running race, at Oakland, to-day, was very large, fully 6,000 people being present. There was every appearance that fast time would be made. In the first heat, Target had the pole, Kate Gift being second, Ballot-Box third, Joe Daniels fourth, Thad. Stevens fifth, Irene Harding sixth, Hardwood, Nettie, George, and Bonita withdrawn. At a quarter to 3 the horses got a good send-off. For the first four miles and at the outcome they ran in the following order: Joe Daniels, Ballot-Box, Target, Thad. Stevens, Irene Harding, Kate Gift. Annexed is the time for each mile: First, 1:58; second, 1:59; third, 1:56½; fourth, 1:48¼. Total time, 7:42. In the second heat the horses got a good start. Joe Daniels won the first mile in 1:51. Thad Stevens took the next three miles and heat; time, 7:30; Ballot-Box came in second and Joe Daniels third. Irene Harding, Target, and Kate Gift were distanced. Stevens' victory was received with tremendous cheers, and pools sold largely in favor of the California horse. Thad Stevens also won the third heat and took the first money. His time was 7:49; Joe Daniels second, and Ballot-Box third.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—This is the fifth and last day of the fall meeting of the Jockey Club at Jerome Park. Threatening weather caused a small attendance.

The first race, for a purse of $400, a distance of 1⅛ miles, was won by Periwinkle, beating King Philip, Cariboo, and McDaniels' entry. Time, 2:03¾.

The second race was for a purse of $400 for 2-year-olds, a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

Maccroon was the winner, beating Weathercock, Mary, Buckeye, Juliana, and McDaniels' entry. Time, 1:17¼.

The third race was a free handicap sweepstakes, of $30 each, with $600 added, distance, mile and five-eighths. The following horses started: Stockwood, Shylock, Merodoc, Lizzie Lucas, Warlike, Cora, Lenn, and Ransom. The race was won by Shylock. Time, 2:56¾.

The fourth race was for a purse of $1,000, distance two and three-quarter miles. Two horses started: True Blue and Katy Pease. The race was won by True Blue. Time, 5:10¼.

In the fifth race, free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $500 added, distance one mile and an eighth, Chickabiddy, Gray Planet, Artist, Minnie Mc, Quits, Wizard, Kadi, and Minstrel started. Won by Quits. Time, 2:01.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Senator Windom, of the Committee on Transportation, will leave to-night for Washington, and on Monday the other members of the Committee will follow. From Washington the Committee will proceed to Richmond, and thence to Cincinnati, stopping at intermediate shipping points, returning to Washington by the 17th of November, when it will take the Southern coast direction, stopping at important cities. Reaching New Orleans, the Committee will return by way of the Mississippi.

At its session to-day, the Committee listened to suggestions concerning terminal facilities for grain destined for foreign ports, and the construction of a canal from the Ohio to the James River, to be of sufficient capacity to pass wide flat-boats such as could navigate the Mississippi and tributaries, so that shipments at Western depots could be carried to the Atlantic without handling; these water-ways to be constructed by Government.

The Committee brought their labors to a close in this city by a trip down the Bay, and inspection of the harbor and railroad termini.

THE REPUBLIC FIRE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court, stipulations were entered that in the case of the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, that judgment shall be rendered Oct. 22 against all the stockholders who are defendants in the suits, of whom there are 140.

JAIL-PRISONERS ON A DRUNK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—By some means the prisoners in the New Brunswick, N. J., jail got drunk yesterday, and, when sent into the corridor for their customary walk, engaged in a general and desperate fight, which required the services of all the officers of the prison and police of the town to suppress.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 18.—The *Commercial's* special from Columbus, to-night, in regard to the election returns, is as follows: "The Democratic Executive Committee have postponed their jollification until some time next week. The wires have been kept at work all day at J. G. Thompson's headquarters verifying and correcting returns on the vote for Governor. The latest footing gives Allen about 740 majority. There seems to be little reason to doubt that the entire State ticket elected is Republican except Governor, as the returns received at the Secretary of State's office from about one-fourth the counties of the State uniformly show a larger vote for Allen and a smaller vote for Noyes than their tickets respectively received. White, for Supreme Judge, and Wilson, for Comptroller, run especially well. The official figures do not materially change the reported majorities, but in some cases variations are discovered, the sum total of which has not thus far favored the Republicans.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 18.—The latest returns do not materially change the Republican majority in this State for Governor. The Senate will be Republican, thirty-five; Opposition, fifteen. The House stands now forty-nine Republican to forty-two Opposition, with nine counties to hear from, which will reduce the Republican majority to nearly a tie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Oct. 18.—Sac County—Carpenter, 223 majority; Webster County, estimated at 100 to 300; Hamilton, about 100; Humboldt, 100 to 300.

McGREGOR, Iowa, Oct. 18.—Carpenter's majority about 25,000. The Republican majority has been materially cut down in every county throughout the entire State. Fayette County has gone Republican. Allamakee County probably gone Liberal by a small majority.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Oct. 18.—Later and corrected returns from seventy-two counties give Carpenter 18,000 majority over Vale. The remaining twenty-seven counties rolled up a Republican majority of 11,000 last year, and will swell Carpenter's total majority to at least 28,000.

Lyon County cast her unanimous vote for Carpenter. Kossuth County gave Carpenter 609 votes, and Vale 1.

According to the returns received, the Republicans will have a working majority in each branch of the Legislature.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, North, in Session at Sterling—Standing Committees Appointed—Mission Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Synod of Illinois, North, continued its sessions to-day, the Rev. G. C. Noyes in the chair. The resolutions of the Committee on

HOME MISSIONS,

adopted, recommend that the Synod earnestly endeavor to sustain the missionary work within its own bounds, and pay into the Treasury of the Board of Home Missions during the current year $10,000, and to accomplish this and the following amounts were apportioned. Presbytery of Chicago, $6,500; Freeport, $1,500; Rock River, $1,500, and Ottawa, $500. It was enjoined upon the Presbyteries to insist upon the formation of the pastoral relation in the churches under their care wherever it is practicable and likely to be permanent. A lengthy discussion was had upon the proposition to change the time of meeting from Thursday to Tuesday, and not remain in session over the Sabbath. No change was made.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The special Committee on the Board of Education report $116,300 required for the immediate wants of the Church, and urge the congregations to greater zeal in deportment.

The Synodical Communion will be held at 7:30 p. m.

Reports of the Committee on Foreign Missions and Conference on our duty to the heathen were made by Rev. Arthur Mitchell.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

for the year are as follows:

Foreign Missions—The Revs. Arthur Mitchell, H. D. Jenkins, A. W. Colver, and Elder George F. Bissell.

Home Missions—The Revs. E. C. Sickles, W. N. Blackburn, J. M. Linn, A. G. Wilson, and Elder J. A. Steele.

Publication and Sunday-Schools—The Revs. C. L. Thompson, A. S. Peck, Josiah Leonard, M. B. Patterson, and Elder D. S. Covert.

Sustentation and Ministerial Reliefs—The Revs. S. A. Wilson, E. L. Hurd, A. C. Smith, J. R. Johnson, and J. T. VanDoren.

Education, Literary, and Theological Institutions—The Revs. L. W. Curtiss, J. H. Taylor, Thomas Munn, F. A. Shearer, and Thomas Lemont.

Church Erections and Synodical Funds—The Revs. R. W. Patterson, L. H. Reid, O. L. Thompson, and Elder H. E. Seely.

WOMAN'S MISSION WORK.

It was resolved that the Synod call the attention of all the churches to the great interest which has of late years arisen in the Presbyterian Church, to wit: the efforts made by the female members of churches in behalf of foreign missions. Very much has already been done. The Foreign Board asks the ladies of the churches to raise $90,000 during the current year. The Synod feels that this can be accomplished, and that the doing it will of itself be a great blessing to the Church, and therefore earnestly recommends all the pastors to use their utmost endeavors to organize Young Ladies' Foreign Mission Societies in their respective churches to be auxiliaries to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Northwest, whose headquarters are at Chicago.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Synod being deeply interested in the statement of the Rev. Glen Wood, bearing upon the work of the American Tract Society, expressed its sympathy and confidence in the efficient work done by that society, and recommended the churches to heartily and liberally support the institution.

In the evening the large audience-room of the church was crowded with listeners, who came to hear what the Synod had to say on the question, "How can each church best organize its members for work in its own field so as to secure parish visitation, the religious instruction of all, and growth in numbers by zeal, charity, and holiness?" The Rev. Dr. Shearer, the Rev. Dr. Graves, Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Mitchell, and others spoke.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

The great part of the business on the docket has been performed, and but little now remains to be done. A large number of delegates have returned to their homes. The churches of Sterling will be supplied to-morrow by members of the Synod. The adjournment will be made on Monday. The most important meeting of the Synod is expected to take place to-morrow evening, when the subject of foreign missions will be discussed, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell opening the services.

Illinois State Baptist Association.

CANTON, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Baptist Association of the State of Illinois commenced their sessions in the Baptist church on Tuesday evening, the 14th. The Baptist Pastoral Union was the first to convene, and opened with the Rev. Foss in the chair. Sermon by the Rev. Hewett, of Bloomington.

Wednesday's session was opened with devotional exercises, after which the annual election of officers was held. The Rev. Mason, of Sterling, was elected President; the Rev. Leslie, of Joliet, Secretary. Essays were read by the Rev. Holt, of Barry. Subject: "Christ in His Relation to Moral and Ceremonial Law, as Presented in Hebrews and Romans."

The Rev. J. Bulkley, D. D., of Alton, followed. His subject was "The Sabbath changed at the resurrection from the seventh to the first day."

The essays were ably delivered, and elicited much interest and attention. Dr. Northrup, President of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, also read an essay—subject, "The inspiration of the Scriptures," with special reference to modern objection.

Sixty members were present at the Pastoral Union.

In the evening the Baptist Sunday-School Union had a very enthusiastic session, which held over Thursday.

On Thursday evening the Baptist General Association met for its twenty-ninth anniversary. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. Holt, of Barry.

On Friday morning the Association met, with J. Bulkley, D. D., of Alton, in the chair. The following officers were elected: J. Bulkley, D. D., Moderator; F. D. Rickerson, Clerk.

The Rev. Hobart, of Chicago, Superintendent of Missions, presented a very interesting report.

On Friday afternoon the subject of Foreign Missions was taken up and a report presented by the Rev. Mr. Haigh. Short speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Osgood, D. D.; the Rev. Mr. Gardner, D. D., of Boston, Home Secretary of the Missionary Union; Mrs. Scott, recently returned missionary from Assam; and the Rev. Mr. Drake, who is soon to leave to work among the Telegoos.

The next place of holding the anniversary will be Normal. J. B. Thomas will preach the annual sermon; alternate, J. T. Mason.

In the evening, the special order being the subject of "Ministerial and Higher Education," addresses were made by J. A. Smith, D. D.; A. A. Kendrick, D. D.; G. W. Northrup, D. D.; and Dr. Blackall.

On Saturday morning the special order was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Home Work. On motion, it was ordered that a programme of business for each session of the General Association shall be prepared by a committee consisting of the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, Chairman of the Committee on Church Extension, Foreign Mission, Bible, and Publication Societies, Educational Committee, and the pastor of the church where the General Association is held.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Webb, D. D., read a very interesting paper on the subject of Home Missions, as related to the progress in the United States. This paper will be published in the *Standard* of Chicago.

Voluntary addresses were made on the subject of Home Missions. Prominent among the speakers was the venerable Rev. Thomas Powell, of Ottawa, one of the oldest pioneer missionaries in the State.

On motion of the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of Chicago, a resolution was adopted requesting all members of the Baptist denomination in the State to contribute useless ornaments of gold, silver, and precious stones for the purpose of raising funds for Christian education in the State.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Canton for their hospitalities; to the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and also to the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads for reduced fares; and to reporters of the secular press for favors extended.

In the evening, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. O. B. Stone, on "The Christian Use of Money."

This evening, a mass-meeting will be held in the interests of home and State missions.

The Association adjourned to meet at the call of the President. About 200 ministers have been in attendance.

The Old-School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri Decides to Join the Southern Assembly—Protest of the Minority.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The Old-School Synod of Missouri resolved last evening, by a vote of 33 to 48, to adopt the report of the Committee advising organized union with the Southern General Assembly. It now appears that, of the hundred churches belonging to the Synod, only forty-four were represented. The minority held a meeting and prepared a protest, which was read to the Synod this afternoon. The majority to-day regret their hasty action, but no reconsideration is probable. Churches at the following places are not likely to go with the majority, and most of them have so signified: Independence, Lexington, Kansas City, Saint Joseph, Columbia, Sedalia, Potosi, Mexico, and three churches in this city—Webster Street, Walnut Street, and Gamble Lawn. The question cannot come up again until the meetings of the Presbyteries in the spring. Of the six Presbyteries in the State, four will doubtless refuse to confirm the action of the Synod—the Upper Missouri, Presbytery of Missouri, Lafayette, and Potosi. The unadvised course of the Old School Synod insures the speedy death of Westminster College at Fulton. The majority cannot take more than two-thirds of the churches of the Synod with them.

POLITICAL.

Marshall County Anti-Monopolists Hold a Picnic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACON, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Anti-Monopoly Association of Marshall County met in this city to-day, for the purpose of holding a picnic in the Court-House grounds. S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, addressed them on the issues of the day, setting forth their duties as farmers to rise above the powers that were dragging them down, and assert their rights as freemen. He said there was a demand for the uprising; that the condition of the farmers was yearly growing worse under the extortions and demands of monopolists. The Government connived at frauds and corruptions of the officers, and it would soon become a necessity for the producing classes to demand their just dues for honest toil. Those who handle the products do not add one cent to the wealth of the world. The mechanic who makes the table adds just so much to the wealth as as his labor is worth over the cost of the tree, but the trader adds not a particle to its intrinsic value. Those who produce ought to have a fair share of what is created. The speaker went on to show why they had never had it, wherein was the fault, and asked his hearers to throw off old party ties and strike for their rights as farmers, not as Democrats or Republicans.

The address was well received, and but for the bad state of the roads the attendance would have been very large.

Kane County (Ill.) Republican Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 18.—At the Republican Convention for Kane County, held at Geneva, the following gentlemen were nominated for county offices: Judge of Probate Court, Judge Barry, of Geneva; County Clerk, F. P. Crandon; County Treasurer, Henry Paddock; Superintendent of Public Schools, D. B. A. Thorp. Henry Paddock is the present Treasurer for Kane County.

Liberal-Democratic Nominations in Eau Claire County, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 18.—The Liberal-Democratic Convention assembled here this afternoon, nominated Thomas Carmichael for Assemblyman, W. F. Bailey for District Attorney, and a full Board of county officers. The nomination for State Senator will take place this evening, when ex-Mayor Graham will in all probability be nominated.

Assembly Nomination at Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Oct. 18.—The Republican Convention in the First Assembly District, embracing the northern part of this city and the Towns of Oshkosh and Vinland, nominated Stephen Bowron on the fourteenth ballot. Bowron is a farmer and Granger. The opposition will probably renominate Tom Wall, Station Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Republican Nominations in Fond du Lac County, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 18.—At the Republican Convention held in this city to-day, the Hon. W. H. Hiner was nominated for the Senate for the Eighteenth District, and Capt. Bos Bryant for Sheriff. Thomas O'Connor was nominated for Superintendent of Schools for the West District. The Convention was largely attended and harmonious.

AURORA.

Proposed Bridge to Span the Fox River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 18.—A meeting was held at the Court-House this evening in opposition to the new bridge to span the Fox River at Aurora, but, it being a fact that a tax of $10,000 has already been ordered for that purpose and the Highway Commissioners want it badly, we shall doubtless have the bridge. The piers are to be put in at once, soundings having been made some time ago with that intention.

REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—William Selby, the State Superintendent of Insurance, has been requested to resign by Gov. Woodson, on the ground, as it is alleged, that serious complaints have been made against him regarding the administration of his office. What these complaints are is unknown, but it is asserted that they do not refer to his late action towards the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. The name of ex-United States Senator Frank P. Blair, Jr., is mentioned in connection with this office, and it is understood that he will be appointed to it, and that he will accept.

MINERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 18.—The Miners' National Convention, which has been in session here since Tuesday, adjourned to-day. The number of delegates in attendance was small. John Siney, of Schuylkill County, Pa., was elected permanent President, and John James, of Illinois, Secretary of the Society, each with a salary of $1,200 a year. The central office is to be located at Cleveland, O. The various miners' lodges throughout the country are to be subordinate to and governed by this Society.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch, reporting the agreement between the Count de Chambord and the Monarchical party, in the French Assembly, gives the following additional points of the programme to be proclaimed at the opening of the session: The eligibility of all persons to civil employment; universal suffrage; the reasonable liberty of the press, and the tri-color to be maintained as the flag of France. This last point, however, is open to mutual concession. The dispatch also says that the Assembly is called to meet not later than the 27th instant.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Eighteen Deputies in the Assembly, from the Department of the Seine, have signed a manifesto protesting against the attempted restoration of royalty, and declaring that they will energetically resist all such schemes.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The report issued by the Monarchical Bureau of the French Assembly, of negotiations with the Count de Chambord, has been received here. It confirms the statements of the concessions made by the Count, contained in the dispatch from Paris published in the London *Times* of this morning.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 18.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. In reply to an inquiry why he did not destroy the forts and war material before surrendering to the Germans, the Marshal said he feared the enemy would take revenge, and besides, the labor would have been too great.

Duke d'Aumale, President of the Court, asked what greater rigor could the enemy have shown than was imposed.

Bazaine, evading the question, answered that such destruction was unexampled, and he thought Metz would revert to France.

In reply to other questions in relation to the flags, the Marshal maintained that he publicly and distinctly ordered them to be destroyed. His orders were to have them all brought to the arsenal for immediate destruction.

This concluded the examination of the Marshal by the President. Bazaine afterwards made a statement complaining of his book on Metz being treated as a justificatory memoir, when the truth was, it had been written from memory only, without consulting the documents. The Government Commissioner interrogated him as to his knowledge of his wife's whereabouts, and asked him how he knew her address in September was at Tours.

Bazaine answered that he ascertained it from a German newspaper, and subsequently from a German officer.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Oct. 8.—Hostilities have broken out between Gen. Neira, the present President and Gen. Correozo, recently deposed from that office. On the 24th, the rebels, having emerged from the woods, opened fire on this city, which they kept up with slight intermission till the 6th inst., when they retired to the woods. They were armed with rifles. The Government troops had the advantage of cannon, and did considerable damage to the suburban dwellings.

While the firing was going on, Admiral Almy, of the United States Navy, arrived and landed 150 men at the railroad station, and, at the request of the Government, placed 60 men in the city square. The Government having ordered all trains approaching the city to stop and the passengers to be searched, Admiral Almy placed a guard of United States marines on the trains, with orders to shoot down all armed men who should attempt any interference, thus relieving the passengers of annoyance and interruption.

The troops assigned by the Government of Colombia to protect the transit across the isthmus have joined the rebels.

A Constituent Assembly is in session, endeavoring to make peace, but those in arms outside the city do not recognize its authority, and have ordered a forced loan of $20,000 on the city and $40,000 on the Provinces. It is hoped that Admiral Almy will continue to give his protection to non-combatants, and that the United States and Colombian authorities will come to some understanding whereby a repetition of the outrages may be prevented.

Bianchi Brothers & Co., of Lima, have failed, with liabilities stated to be about $1,000,000. The senior member of the firm fled the city. A steamer was sent in pursuit, and he was induced to return, when friends furnished him the means necessary to resume business.

Mr. Williamson, United States Minister to Central America, presented his credentials to the President of Guatemala on the 9th ult., and was favorably received. Williamson will reside in the Capital of Guatemala.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A letter from Berlin of the 2d inst. gives a brief account of the funeral of Clara Mundt, better known as Louise Muhlbach, which took place Sept. 30. The funeral service was very impressive. It was attended by prominent literary men and publishers of the city, Baron Von Hulgen, royal impressario, Baron Von Korff, son-in-law of Meyerbeer, and other distinguished persons. The large front hall of the dwelling so recently occupied by the deceased was decorated with plants and shrubs. In its centre, on a platform draped in black, stood the coffin, almost hidden by flowers and wreaths of evergreen and laurel. The Rev. Mr. Sydow delivered a touching sermon. He said that though the deceased had her own religious conceptions, she expressed to him twelve years ago at the death-bed of her husband, Prof. Theodore Mundt, with whom for twenty-two years she lived in the most happy wedlock, her firm conviction of the existence of a future life. Then she exclaimed in the depth of her grief, "It cannot be otherwise. A mind like his, which originated so many sterling truths, cannot pass away to nothingness."

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Specials from Tucson, Oct. 1, contain the news of a revolution in Sonora as follows: Letters from Guaymas state that a pronunciamento was issued at Promontorio Sept. 19, by Conant and Barbeytia, against the authorities of the State of Sonora, in favor of a return to the State Constitution of November, 1872. The Revolutionists took Alamos and hold the district south. They levied a contribution of $32,000 on the merchants of Alamos, which was paid. They have a force of 350 men, well-armed. Gov. Pesquira has taken the field in person, and is organizing a force of 800 men to go against them. The chances now seem to be that the Governor will crush the revolt at the outset; but all agree that if he should lose the first engagement the revolution will extend over the whole State, and probably prove disastrous to his future political power. Hundreds of poor, emaciated natives are coming in on all the roads to Arizona, destitute of food and clothing. All communications with the capital by land are cut off.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The Minister of War to-day presented Gen. Sickles, United States Minister, with a sword made expressly for him at Toledo. The hilt is ornamented with the arms of the United States, and on the blade is inscribed the names of the battles in which Gen. Sickles was distinguished.

The Spanish Government has made complaint to the Government of France that the French Consul in Cartagena has afforded protection to insurgents. A reply has been received promising inquiry into the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—John Bright was to-day re-elected Member of Parliament without opposition.

SWEDEN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—The Folketherig, having rejected the Budget of the Ministry, was dissolved by the King.

THE POLARIS INVESTIGATION.

Testimony Taken on Saturday—Alleged Refutation of the Poisoning Story.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The *Times*, in its story, to-day, of the Polaris investigation, says: "Mr. Morton denies, absolutely, that he ever had any suspicion of foul play in the death of Capt. Hall, or that he ever, to the best of his knowledge and belief, told any one that he had, or gave any one reason to suppose that he had. When Capt. Hall returned from his sledge expedition, Dr. Bessells was employed in the observatory, about 200 yards from the Polaris. As he saw Capt. Hall and his party approach, he ran down and greeted and shook hands with them, and then returned immediately to his work at the observatory. Capt. Hall and his party entered the vessel, and all partook of some coffee, of which all the crew of the vessel had previously drank. The coffee was prepared by the cook, and was given to the party either by him, or Joe, or Hannah. The party were unaffected by the coffee, except Capt. Hall, who was immediately attacked with vomiting. After vomiting, he fell into a state of insensibility. It was about half an hour after the return of the party, when Dr. Bessells was summoned from the observatory and found Capt. Hall already in a comatose condition. When Capt. Hall revived from his state of insensibility, it was found that his left side was paralyzed. This evidence is considered by medical men an absolute refutation of the charges of poisoning. The suspicion that Dr. Bessells caused the death of Capt. Hall is baseless, and it undoubtedly is felt so by many of his friends, many of whom were also warmly attached to Capt. Hall, to be most harsh and cruel. The symptoms and medical treatment of Capt. Hall have been submitted to the most eminent medical men of the country, and by them his death has been unhesitatingly pronounced to have been due to natural causes, and the treatment employed by Dr. Bessells is indorsed as exactly that which was required, and the only treatment proper under the circumstances."

CRIME.

A Young Girl Horribly Assassinated in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A letter from Rio Janeiro gives particulars of the murder in Maranham of a young girl by Judge Pontes Visgueiro, aged 65. The Judge, it seems, was infatuated by the girl, who was only 16 years of age. Proving unfaithful to him, as he thought, he became greatly enraged against her, but left the place for a year, that he might forget her. On returning, accompanied by a man employed to assist in her murder, he enticed the girl to his rooms, and, as she entered, she was seized by the accomplice, who choked and gagged her. The Judge then compelled her to inhale chloroform, and when she fell insensible he stabbed her repeatedly, and almost severed the head from the body, and bit her savagely, in his rage. Some time before, the Judge provided himself with a zinc lining for a traveling-case, and into this case the body, all broken, was forced, and the cover carefully soldered down. In a day or two the girl was missed, when the Judge's house was searched by the police, and in a garden in the rear of the premises the body was found interred. Four persons supposed to have been concerned in the horrible assassination were arrested, but the Judge, owing to his exalted state, could only be placed under surveillance at the time.

The Stokes Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Mr. Dos Passos, of the counsel for Edward S. Stokes in this, his third, trial for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., finished to-day his opening address to the jury.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dos Passos' address, Francis M. Bixby, a brother of Justice Bixby, testified that Stokes called on him on the day of the shooting, and talked about going to Providence.

A recess was taken, after which the counsel for the prisoner asked that the jury inspect the stairway and hallway of the Grand Central Hotel, to judge for themselves if Hill and Redmond could have seen Hart had he been present at the shooting, but the request was denied.

The evidence of different persons given at former trials was read, to show that Stokes had made preparations to be at the meeting of the National Trotting Association in Rhode Island, July 4, 1872.

The Court was then adjourned to Monday, and the jury was sent to the hotel in charge of officers.

Some surprise having been caused by the failure of the prosecution to call the new witness, Mrs. Benton, of whom so much has been said and written, Assistant District Attorney Allen says the prosecution never intended to call Mrs. Benton. She was ignorant, or feigned to be ignorant, on certain matters with which she was supposed to be familiar, and, moreover, her character was such that it was undesirable to put her in the witness-box.

The New York State Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The examination of Charles H. Phelps, who is charged with the larceny of a $15,000 draft, while acting as Cashier in the State Treasury Department, was resumed before Justice McNamara, in the Police Court this morning.

Charles Hudson, Cashier for Sherwin & Co., bankers, No. 80 Broadway, testified in the course of the examination that, since July 1, Phelps had deposited with his concern $150,000, and recollected him drawing sums from $10,000 to $40,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—New developments occurred to-day in connection with the heavy defalcation of Charles H. Phelps, Cashier of the State Treasury Department. Late this afternoon, Frank R. Sherwin, who for some six months past has been doing business at No. 80 Broadway, ostensibly as a banker and broker, but mainly in what he calls "Vienna syndicate stock operations," was arrested, and his bail fixed at $30,000, but, being unable to furnish the amount, was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

Assassination of a French Bishop.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Private advices received from the French settlement of St. Pierre give information of the assassination of Monsignor De Vere, the first Bishop of that Diocese. The Bishop was murdered in the sacristy of the Chapel of St. Jean de Dieu, having been stabbed in the heart and lungs while at prayer. Two dirks were found on the floor, and one Pelletier, cousin of the Bishop, was charged with the crime and arrested. It is said the crime was incited by the fact that Bishop De Vere inherited all the fortune of Pelletier's father, a wealthy Frenchman, and once an extensive stockholder in the Messagerie Imperial Steamship Company. The murdered Bishop was consecrated in August last by Archbishop Dupanloup, at Orleans, France.

A SCHOOL-QUESTION.

The Durand (Winnebago County) High-School Case—Verdict of the Jury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The High-School case from Durand, in this county, which has been before the Circuit Court for the third time, this week, came to a final ending on Thursday afternoon, when the counsel on both sides closed their arguments, the charge was delivered, and the jury retired. The principle involved makes the case of interest to teachers everywhere; therefore I will give you a concise history of the transaction.

The case commenced in 1871, at which time Miss Post, the plaintiff, was in the junior class of the High-School, at Durand, Winnebago County. Among the studies of this class the Directors had included bookkeeping. Miss Post refused to pursue this study, or procure the proper books, notwithstanding the order of the Directors that she must do so or leave the school. Her reason for this was, that her mother did not wish it, as she already had enough studies, and her health would not admit of more. She continued her attendance, until finally the Directors ordered her expulsion, and Mr. Bulison, the defendant, forcibly compelled her to descend three flights of stairs, and go out into a rain-storm. After this, Miss Post kept away, until her step-father applied for her readmittance. This was refused, unless bookkeeping formed part of her studies. But this could not be, and the matter was brought to court. The questions involved were: Who had the chief authority in the case? which side has the law to support it? and had the plaintiff suffered damages by being deprived of school-privileges in her place of residence? No decision was arrived at after two trials, and the case was again brought up at this term.

Judge Brown, in his charge to the jury, said that the Directors of a public school could adopt all reasonable rules and regulations for the management and government of their school, and prescribe a course of study; yet parents and guardians had the right, honestly and in good faith, to select from the particular studies those which they may desire their children or wards to pursue. He also added, that it was no ground for expulsion or suspension of a scholar if such scholar did not pursue the entire prescribed course of study, as long as he was acting honestly and in good faith, and under the direction or instruction of his parents or guardian, who may honestly and in good faith make such instruction for the welfare of their charge. On the defendant's side, the great question to be considered was, whether Miss Post, of her own free will, refused to comply with the order of the Directors from caprice or perverseness, or under instruction from others; and, if such was the case, then the Board only acted on their proper authority in expelling her from the school.

With this instruction, the jury retired. At about midnight a sealed verdict was returned, which was opened and read on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The verdict, in substance, was, that the jury found Mr. Bulison guilty of trespass, etc., and awarded Miss Post $120 damages.

OBITUARY.

Wm. L. Everett, Dixon, Ill.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 18.—Dr. Wm. L. Everett, the eldest son of Dr. Oliver Everett, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of this city, died here suddenly on the 16th inst. of congestion of the heart.

DISASTERS.

Burning of a Mississippi Steamer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—The Mary E. Poe, of the Carter Line Red River packets, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday at 4 o'clock p. m., at Daniels' Point, 100 miles above here. Six lives were lost. The officers are all safe. The City of Helena, in sight at the time, rendered assistance, and brought a number of passengers to this point.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—Ten miles above Osceola, Ark., on the Mississippi River, above Helena, at 4 p. m. yesterday, the steamer Mary E. Poe was discovered on fire near one of her boilers. The flames gained such headway that the boat was run on a bar, and the deck passengers were forced to swim to save their lives.

SIX PERSONS MISSING.

The clerk reports sixty-five passengers on board, of which number the mate, cabin-boy, one cabin-passenger, two female and one male deck-passengers are missing. The pilot, Hans Cowan, was badly burned before he left his post. Several passengers were badly burned, none reported serious.

The Poe was a large stern-wheel boat of the St. Louis & Red River Line freight carriers.

The City of Helena arrived at the scene soon after the catastrophe, rendered all the assistance possible, and brought the survivors to this city. The clerk of the Poe, John W. Poe, leaves for St. Louis this afternoon. The Poe was on her down-trip.

EXPLOSIVE OIL.

Part of the cargo of the Mary E. Poe was seventy-five barrels of oil, which burst, spreading over the surface of the water with a sheet of flame, by which many were burned after leaving the boat.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The steamer Mary E. Poe, reported burned at Daniels' Point yesterday, was owned here, by Carter & Conn, John N. Buffinger, and Thomas and John W. Poe, valued at $30,000; insured for $20,000,—Carter & Conn's interest, for $6,000, in Cincinnati; John N. Buffinger's, for $15,000, in St. Louis companies; remainder unknown. The Poe left here on Sunday with 20 passengers and 800 tons of freight, valued at about $75,000. Freight list insured for $4,500.

The Propeller Susquehanna Ashore Above Milwaukee—Accident to the Propeller City of Boston.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—The propeller Susquehanna, bound from Grand Traverse Bay to Milwaukee with a cargo of hardwood lumber and firewood for J. H. Silkman, by whom she is owned, ran ashore at 5 o'clock this morning on Fox Point, and soon began to leak so badly that her fires were put out. The tugs Hagerman and E. L. Anthony have gone to her assistance with two steam-pumps and a lighter scow. A dense fog prevailed on the lake at the time of the disaster. The Susquehanna is insured in Milwaukee agencies. It is thought she will get off without serious difficulty.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—The wrecking expedition which left here to render assistance to the propeller Susquehanna, returned this evening, having been unable to find the propeller on account of fog, or to approach the shore, because of the heavy sea running. A heavy gale and a high sea from the south to-night will probably cause the propeller to go to pieces.

The propeller City of Boston, which left here at 9 o'clock Monday evening, for the lower lakes, broke her cylinder head and piston rod early on Tuesday morning, and drifted helplessly until night, when she was picked up off Manistee and towed to South Manitou harbor by the Canadian propeller Glasgow. The propeller Oswegatchie, of the same line, took her in tow for Detroit on Thursday.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Secretary Richardson Triumphs Over the Canal-Boat Owners—Government Contract for Stone from Ben Butler's Quarry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Mr. Secretary Richardson is greatly relieved by the fruits of the diligent search set on foot in his Department to get at the records and other evidence in support of the action of the Department upon which the representative of certain canal-boat owners founded his charges, and proposed to impeach the Secretary of the Treasury. The records of the Department have been thoroughly searched, and it is found that this matter is similar to numerous others which have received the attention of nearly every Secretary of the Treasury since 1815. Mr. Boutwell gave considerable attention to the subject, and the instructions of Mr. Richardson, of which complaint is now made, are almost identical with those of former Secretaries, and are quite in accord with the opinions entertained or expressed by predecessors of the present Treasury officials. In fact, it is now believed by Judge Richardson that what may, at first blush, have appeared to be a case with some foundation against the action of the Department, is really devoid of strength, and that the bottom of the case has been knocked out. He finds, upon investigation, that the Collectors of Customs in the Wilmington and Philadelphia districts have exceeded their instructions in seizing the vessels in question, when, in point of fact, they were simply directed to report their cases to the District Attorneys for libel. As soon as he ascertained the fact, he telegraphed to the Collectors to release the vessels. Now that he has made out his case in this matter he will go into the presence of the President at an early moment, and triumphantly vindicate himself and the Treasury Department.

Supervising Architect Mullet has again shown his decided preference for granite as the best material for use in the construction of Government buildings. With the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mullett to-day determined to have the new Post-Office building at Philadelphia built of granite, of the same quality as that of which the New York Post-Office is now being constructed, and which is taken from the granite quarries at Dix Island. Fifty cents per cubic foot is the price. The Government is, according to the contract awarded to-day, to pay for this granite when delivered at the site of the Philadelphia public building. It will be recollected that Gen. Butler owns a large interest in the Dix Island granite quarries, and his activity about the Treasury Department during the past few days is believed to have had close connection with the awarding of the contract above mentioned. The contract is worth several million dollars, probably quite $4,000,000, and C. P. Dixon, to whom it was awarded, is said to have been the lowest bid.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ROOM WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Supervising Architect Mullet, in his report to Secretary Richardson, in regard to increased accommodations needed in the Treasury Department, says: "I see no means of providing additional accommodation to any offices of this Department, unless arrangements can be made to remove some bureau or division of clerks, the building being at present entirely inadequate in size for the proper transaction of its business. The rebuilding of the old portion would add very materially to the size of the building and give an increase of accommodation in the wings one-third beyond the present capacity. The estimates of Gen. Babcock, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amount to $339,042, of which $55,990 is for salaries, and $60,000 for repairing and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, continuing the improvement to the greenhouse, etc.

CASUALTIES.

Hunting Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—A serious accident happened to Col. L. H. Kerr, City Attorney, this afternoon, while duck-hunting near Henry, Ill. He was putting his gun in the boat, when it was accidently discharged, the contents lodging in his right arm, breaking several bones and injuring it so seriously that it is thought amputation may be necessary.

THE CALIFORNIA PATRONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The State Grange at San Jose yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year. Gov. Booth delivered an eloquent and able address, and was followed by the Worthy Master of the Grange, J. W. A. Wright. No other business was transacted.

GRANGERS' CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 18.—The Executive Committee of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry have decided to establish a large reaper and mower factory in Des Moines.

GOOD-BY, TRAIN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—George Francis Train, who arrived only last week from Europe, having become disgusted with the country, its politics and people, sailed away again to-day, leaving, he says, forever.

PLATFORM AND PULPIT.

Lecture by John F. Finerty, Esq., on "The Irish Brigade."

Graphic Sketch of Its Remarkable Military Achievements.

Interesting Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hosmer, of Quincy.

Dedication of the New Mariners' Temple.

THE PLATFORM.

Lecture on the Irish Brigade by John F. Finerty, Esq.

Mr. John F. Finerty lectured last evening in Father Mathew Temperance Hall, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, on "The Irish Brigade." There was a large audience, which listened with intense interest, and frequently applauded. Mr. R. P. Collins introduced the lecturer. Following is an accurate synopsis of his remarks:

After the customary preliminary words, the speaker stated that what he was about to relate concerning the splendid military record of the Irish troops in the French service—from the end of the seventeenth to the same period of the eighteenth century—was founded not upon poetic tradition, but upon the irrefutable testimony of the official reports of the several engagements in which the Brigades were engaged, filed in a quarter least likely to exalt Irish valor at the expense of Gallic vanity—the Bureau de la Guerre, or French War Office, at Paris. These documents were condensed or copied by two able Irish military historians—Matthew O'Connor and John Cornelius O'Callaghan. Their works—especially O'Callaghan's, recently published—give every detail of the Franco-Irish organizations, and both writers have been extremely careful to assert nothing that might give the enemies of Ireland a chance to impugn their veracity. It was somewhat remarkable, but none the less true, that English chroniclers, who, as a rule, have taken a mean pleasure in aspersing Irish courage at home, changed their tone when Irish valor in the armies of Europe became their theme. It was easy enough to account for this policy. If English writers maligned the Irish soldiers of France, Spain, or Austria—for Irish regiments were plentiful in the armies of those States—they knew that their slanders would be promptly met and proudly refuted by the military annals of the Continent. Such witnesses they could not easily ignore, and thus Lord Macaulay and Mr. Froude—both bitter enemies of the Irish nation—had been compelled not alone to acknowledge, but also to compliment the prowess of the Irish soldiery of France in the wars waged by nearly all Europe against Louis XIV. and his successors, or by these monarchs against all Europe. This much, the lecturer said, was by way of preface, and that none of his auditors might mistake his utterances for "the wild vagaries" of what some people called "Irish imaginativeness"—a disease by no means limited to natives of Ireland.

To explain the causes that led to this warlike exodus from Ireland to France, the speaker gave a passing glance at the English Revolution of 1688, which led to the deposition of James II. and the establishment of the Prince of Orange on the British throne, under the title of William III.

Ireland, when the English banished King James, drew the sword in his behalf. James, like all of his house, had some faults. He was headstrong, and, as a consequence, arbitrary; but his great offense, in English eyes, consisted in the fact that he was a zealous Roman Catholic, and wished to give his co-religionists of "the Three Kingdoms"—who were then laboring under numerous disabilities—equal rights with their fellow-subjects of other denominations. Moved by interest as well as influenced by gratitude, Ireland then, as now, for the most part Catholic, sprang to arms in defense of the Stuart dynasty, and to preserve such rights as still remained to her. Whatever James might appear to Englishmen, to the Irish he was a champion in the path of English bigotry, being the only British monarch that ever strove to rule the Irish people from an Irish standpoint. The Parliament summoned by James to meet in Dublin in 1689 was composed equally of Protestants, Catholics, and Dissenters, and the King solemnly pledged his royal honor to support in perpetuity, by him and his successors, the equal rights of all his subjects. In that generation, as in this, said the speaker, the English, however jealous of their own freedom, could not frankly allow its blessings to others—especially to the Irish, whom they hated with a savage intensity. So Ireland fought for King James—representing to her civil and religious liberty—from 1688 to 1691—the Anglo-Irish Protestants, with some liberal-minded exceptions, espousing the English side of the quarrel. For three years Ireland, with her poor resources, her untrained population, distracted by foreign and domestic hatred—abandoned, at the outset of the war, by the King for whom she dared and lost all—feebly seconded by France—maintained her integrity in the face of the armies of Protestant Europe, led by William and his ablest Marshals. Unfortunate in many battles, she exhibited her ancient heroism in all,—covered herself with glory at the first sieges of Athlone and Limerick, in 1690; and made King William fly the country in disgust, after failing signally at the breach of the latter fortress. On the memorable 12th day of July, 1691, the battle of Aughrim was fought and lost by Ireland. Gen. Saint Ruth, commanding for James, was killed at the very moment of victory. His French troops lost heart, wavered and broke. The victorious Irish were outflanked by the enemy, who renewed the fight on witnessing the death of the French General, and a terrible disaster ensued. But Aughrim, although fatal to Irish liberty, cast no shame upon Irish valor, for even the English historians acknowledge that no braver battle was ever fought on any soil. Ireland made her last stand at Limerick—being the second siege of that stronghold, called "the Irish Saragossa," during this war. Baron de Ginkell, commanding for William, sat down before the brave old town in the middle of August, and, for more than six weeks, 100 pieces of cannon and numerous mortars poured shot and shell upon the place. Limerick was riddled like a sieve, but, under the inimitable Sarsfield, still held out. Treason, however, accomplished that which gunpowder and iron had failed to achieve. Two Anglo-Irish Generals in the service of James—Lutterell and Clifford by name—uncovered the city, on the Clare side of the Shannon, and enabled the English, by the use of pontoons, to seize Thomond Bridge—the key to the citadel. Even yet the Irish refused to surrender. Ginkell, struck with admiration at their gallant bearing, offered favorable terms. Despairing of aid from France—Louis XIV. being pressed by other wars—his provisions running short, winter approaching, and Limerick in ruins—Sarsfield, with a bursting heart, agreed to an armistice. The arrangements were soon completed, and, on Oct. 3, 1691,—a black day for Ireland,—Limerick capitulated with honor. The English General conceded almost everything demanded. Such Irish officers and soldiers as desired to join the army of William were to retain their grade and receive higher pay. All who wished to take service in France were allowed to do so—Ginkell agreeing to furnish fifty transports and two men-of-war to convey them to that country. The civil articles—for Sarsfield would not surrender until all was made secure—promised freedom from persecution, rights of conscience, and the undisturbed possession of property to all the Irish people at home. The latter portion of the "Treaty of Limerick" was shamefully violated by England before the Irish soldiery had reached the ocean, but, for this, bloody revenge was taken on foreign fields in after times.

The garrison marched out by the Thomond Gate, "drums beating, colors flying, and matches lighting!" They retained all their arms, baggage, and artillery. Without the walls two flags were planted—those of England and of France. Of the 15,000 soldiers who marched out of Limerick, 1,000 wheeled to the left, and the English banner blushed redder yet with shame as they stood beneath its folds. The rest—14,000 strong—wheeled to the right, and formed their ranks beneath the *Fleur de Lis*, and, dashing tears of agony from their eyes, cheered for Ireland and King James!

Immediately after the surrender, the Count Chateau Renaud, with a French fleet and army,—all too late for Ireland,—cast anchor in the Shannon. His ships were useful in conveying the Irish soldiery to France. In all—including the garrisons of Galway and Sligo—20,000 Irish troops sailed from Limerick and Cork, under Sarsfield and Lord Clare, for the French ports. These soldiers, with Mountcashel's Brigade, exchanged by King James for 6,000 French troops before the battle of the Boyne, formed a corps of 25,000 men—called the "Old" and "New" Brigades. They were all in the pay of Louis, but were sworn to support James in any effort which he might put forth to recover his throne.

The lecturer continued by stating that the Irish troops of France were prominently engaged under Louis XIV. in the war of the League of Augsburgh—waged by Europe against him, from 1688 to the peace of Ryswick, in 1697; in the war of the Spanish succession—waged by Louis to support his grandson, Philip of Anjou, on the Spanish throne—commenced in 1700 and concluded by the peace of Utrecht and Treaty of Rastadt in 1713-'14; and under Louis XV. in numerous minor wars with Germany, and especially in the war of the Austrian succession—France supporting the claim of Charles VII., of Bavaria, against Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, daughter of the last Hapsburgh Emperor of Germany, Charles VI. This war was begun in 1740. France took sides in 1743, and it was concluded by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748. In each of these contests, France and England were on opposite sides—a circumstance favorable to the bloody development of Irish hatred. After the last of the wars specified, the Irish Brigade, having no warlike food on which to flourish, covered with laurels and "worn out with glory," faded from the fields of Europe.

The speaker, in sketching of the various campaigns, rapidly sketched that of Savoy, by Mountcashel's Brigade, under Saint Ruth, afterwards killed in Ireland, in 1690-91. The "Old" Brigade scaled every Alpine fortress, drove the vengeful "Vaudois" from their savage hills, and laid the country under fire and sword, leaving a reputation for military prowess fresh, at this day, amid the mountains of Savoy.

In Flanders, in 1692, under Sarsfield and Lord Clare, the "New" Brigade won immortal honor at Steinkirk, where Luxemburgh routed King William. At Landen, or Neerwinden, in July, 1693, William held his ground desperately against the bravest efforts of the French. Luxemburgh was in despair, when the fierce war-cry, "Remember Limerick!" rent the clouds, and the Royal Irish Foot Guards, led by Sarsfield, shattered the English centre, broke into Neerwinden, opened a path to victory for the French Household, and William was hurled into the River Geete, while the Irish shout of victory shook the plain like a clap of thunder. Sarsfield received his death-wound, but his dying gaze beheld the sight he most loved to see—the English flag in shameful flight.

This same year, in Italy, under Catinat, the "Old" Brigade made its mark at Marsaglia, where it defeated the Savoyard centre, drew the whole French army after it, and chased Victor Amadeus almost to the gates of Turin.

Thenceforth, Lord Mountcashel having died of his wounds, the two brigades were united as one. The younger Schomberg, son of the hero of the Boyne, fell before the Irish bayonets at Marsagli. At the battle of Montery, in Spain, fought in 1694, by the French against the Spanish, the "Brigade," under Marshal de Noailles, renewed its laurels, and the Irish charge proved potent in bringing the Spaniards to reason.

This war terminated, gloriously for France, by the Peace of Ryswick.

The war of the Spanish succession broke out in 1700. England and Austria supported the Archduke Charles against Philip of Anjou, the Bourbon heir. This struggle brought upon the stage the Duke of Marlborough, for England, and Prince Eugene, of Savoy, for Austria, two of the greatest Generals of modern times. Marshals, the Duke of Berwick, Catinat, Villeroy, Vendome, Villairs, Boufflers, and Noailles, commanded the armies of France. In this frightful struggle, the Irish flag always blazed in the vanguard of victory—in the rearguard of defeat, and the Irish name became the synonym of valor.

In the winter of 1702, the citadel of Cremona, in Northern Italy, was held for France by Marshal Villeroy, with a strong garrison. The French gave themselves up to revelry, and the walls were poorly guarded. Carrioli, an Italian priest, informed Prince Eugene, the Austrian commander, of the state of affairs. The traitor agreed to let in a portion of the enemy by means of a sewer running from outside the walls under his house. At the same time the French sentinels at the gate of St. Margaret, badly defended, were to be drawn off, so that Eugene himself, with a strong body of cuirassiers, might enter and join the other party. Count Merci was to attack the "Gate of the Po," defended by an Irish company, and Prince Vaudemont and Count Freiberg were to support the attack with the cavalry of their respective commands. The attack was made at midnight and the plans were admirably executed. The Austrians were in possession of the town before the garrison was alarmed. Count Merci, however, met bad fortune at the "Gate of the Po." The Irish guard, chatting over old times by the Shannon, the Barrow, or the Suir, kept faithful watch. The clatter of hoofs aroused them, as Merci, attended by several regiments of dragoons, rode up to the gate and called upon them to surrender. The Irish replied with a sharp volley, which laid some of the Germans out in the roadway. The fire aroused the sleeping Irish regiments of Dillon and Burke, who, in their shirts only, as they sprang from bivouac, grasped their muskets and hastened to the rescue. They were met in the square by Eugene's cuirassiers, who charged them fiercely. Maj. O'Mahony formed his Irish into a square and let the Austrians have a fusillade. The cuirassiers, urged by Eugene and Freiberg, dashed madly at the Italian batteries, but, despite the bravest efforts of this iron cavalry, the Irish actually routed them and slew their leader, Baron Freiberg. Marshal Villeroy was made prisoner by Macdonald, an Irishman in the Austrian service, and the French General second in command shared the same fate. But the Irish still held out, fighting desperately and losing half their men. This prolonged resistance alarmed the French, who now, thoroughly alarmed, gallantly seconded their Irish comrades, and, after a terrible carnage of eight hours' duration, Prince Eugene, with all that remained of the flower of the Austrian cavalry, gave up in despair, and was hurled pell-mell through the gates of St. Margaret, by the victorious garrison. This exploit of the Irish saved Northern Italy to the French monarch,—the Austrians retreated to the Alps. All Europe rang with applause. Louis raised the pay of his Irish troops, and made O'Mahoney a General. He also decreed that Irishmen should thenceforth be recognized as French citizens, without undergoing the form of naturalization.

At the first battle of Blenheim, Bavaria, in 1703, the Irish, under Marshal Tallard, contributed to that victory. The regiment of Clare, encountering the Austrian Guards, was, for a moment, overpowered, but, immediately rallying, it counter-charged with such fury that it not alone recovered its own flag, but gained two colors from the enemy!

The second Blenheim, so disastrous to France, was fought in 1704. Marlborough commanded the English right, facing Marshal Tallard, and Eugene commanded the allied left, facing Marshal de Marcin, with whom was the Irish Brigade. Tallard was dreadfully beaten, and Marcin fared little better. The French suffered great slaughter, and were dreadfully beaten. The "Brigade," however, would not lose heart. Closing up its ranks, it made a superb charge on Prince Eugene's lines—broke through them, being the only corps in the French army that saved its colors that day—and covered the retreat of France to the Rhine!

In the summer of 1705, the Irish again, at the battle of Cassano, where they fought under the Marshal Vendome, paid their respects to Prince Eugene. They fought with a bravery that electrified the French and paralyzed the Austrians. Vendome's flank was badly annoyed by a hostile battery on the other bank of the River Adda. The stream was broad and deep, but two Irish regiments, under cover of the smoke, swam across it, and, under the very nose of the Great Eugene, captured the Austrians cannon and turned their fire upon the enemy! This intrepid action decided the day and France, was once more triumphant, by her Irish arm.

Marshal Villeroy, in May, 1706, allowed himself to be cooped up by the Duke of Marlborough in the village of Ramillies, in Flanders. The French were utterly overwhelmed, and many thousands of prisoners were taken. Lord Clare formed the brigade into a column of attack and broke through the victorious enemy. The regiment of Clare, in this charge, met the English regiment of Churchill—now the Third Buffs—full tilt, crushed it hopelessly, captured its battle-flags, and served a Scotch regiment, in the Dutch service, which endeavored to support the British, in the same manner. The brigade then effected its retreat on Ypres, where, in the convent of the Benedictine nuns, it hung up the captured colors,—"sole trophies of Ramillies' fray,"—where they waved, for many a generation, a fitting memento of the faith and fame of the Irish exiles.

In April, 1707, the Brigade next distinguished itself, at the battle of Almanza, in Spain, where it fought in the army of Marshal the Duke of Berwick. The English and Austrians were commanded by Ravigny,—the Williamite Earl of Galway,—who signalized himself at Aughrim. The Brigade paid him back that day. It charged with a fury never excelled in any fight. The Allies were overthrown. Ravigny disgraced, and the crown of Spain was placed on the brow of Philip V.

In defeat, as in victory, the bayonets of the "Brigade" still opened up the road to honor. When the French retreated from Oudenarde, in July, 1708, Marlborough felt the Irish steel, as the gallant fellows hung doggedly behind the retiring French, kept the fierce pursuers at bay, and enabled Vendome to reorganize his beaten army. The battle of Malplaquet, fought in August, 1709, was the bloodiest of this most sanguinary war. The French fought with unusual desperation, and the English ranks, led by Marlborough and seconded by Eugene, were decimated. It was an unmitigated slaughter. At length, Marshal Villairs, who commanded the French, was wounded and Marshal Boufflers ordered a retreat. Again the Irish Brigade, which fought with its usual courage all through that dreadful day, had the honor of forming the French rear-guard, and, although many flags, captured from France, were laid at the feet of the victor, no Irish color graced the trophies of Marlborough, who, with the ill-judged battle of Malplaquet, ended his grand career as a soldier. After that fight the war was feebly waged—France being completely exhausted—until the Peace of Utrecht and Treaty of Rastadt, 1713-14, closed the bloody record.

It would be impossible, the speaker said, to enumerate the sieges and minor actions in which the Brigade participated, within the limits of a lecture. Neither had he time to follow the career of those Irish soldiers who, at the peace, transferred their swords from France to Spain, because Louis XV., who succeeded his grandfather while yet a child, could not employ them all. In Spain, as in France, their swords were sharpest where the English were their foes—always, it must be admitted, worthy of their steel.

The speaker gave the following statement of Irish troops in the French service during the periods specified: From 1690 to 1692, three regiments of foot; 1692-'98, thirteen regiments of infantry, three independent companies, two regiments of cavalry, and two troops of horse-guards; 1698 to 1714, eight regiments of infantry and one regiment of horse; 1714 to 1744, five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry; 1744 to 1762, six regiments of infantry and one of horse; 1762 to 1775, five regiments of infantry; 1775 to 1791,—the period of the dissolution of the Brigade,—three regiments of foot.

From the fall of Limerick, in 1691, to the French Revolution, according to the most reliable estimate, there fell in the field for France, or otherwise died in her service, 480,000 Irish soldiers. The Brigade was kept recruited by military emigrants, borne from Ireland—chiefly from the Province of Munster—by French smugglers, under the romantic and significant title of "Wild Geese,"—in poetical allusion to their eastward flight. By this name the "Brigade" is best remembered among the Irish peasantry.

After the death of Louis the Fourteenth, the Irish Brigade had comparatively very little wholesale fighting to keep them occupied, until the war of the Austrian Succession, thirty years later. They made many expeditions to the smaller States on the Rhenish frontier, with which France was in a chronic state of war, under the Duke of Berwick. In every combat they served with honor, and always appeared to best advantage where the hail of death fell thickest. At times, like most of their countrymen, they were inclined to wildness, but the first drum-roll or bugle-blast found them ready for the fray. On the march to attack Fort Kehl, in 1733, Marshal Berwick—who was killed two years afterward at the siege of Philipsburg—found fault with Dillon's regiment for some breach of discipline while en route. He sent the Colonel with dispatches to Louis XV., and, among other matters, in a paternal way—for Berwick loved his Irishmen—called the King's attention to the indiscreet battalion. The monarch, on reading the document, turned to the Irish officer, and, in the hearing of the whole Court, petulantly exclaimed—"My Irish troops cause me more uneasiness than all the rest of my armies!" "Sire," immediately rejoined the noble Count Dillon—subsequently killed at Fontenoy—"all your Majesty's enemies make precisely the same complaint!" Louis, pleased with the repartee, smiled, and, like a true Frenchman, wiped out his previous unkindness by complimenting the courage of the Brigade.

The great war of the Austrian Succession inaugurated the fateful campaigns of 1743 and 1745, respectively signalized by the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. The former was a day of dark disaster to France, and Fontenoy was a mortal blow to British arrogance.

At Dettingen the Earl of Stair commanded the English and Hanoverians, although George II. and his son, Cumberland, were present on the field. Marshal de Noailles commanded the French, and was badly worsted, after a desperate engagement. The Irish Brigade, summoned from a long distance, arrived too late to restore the battle, and met the French army in full retreat, hotly pursued by the allies. The Brigade, under the orders of Lord Clare, opened their ranks and allowed the French to retire, and then, closing steadily up, they uttered their charging cry, and, with leveled bayonets, checked the fierce pursuers. Thus, once again, the Irish Brigade formed the French rear-guard, as the *Fleur de Lis* retired from the plains of Germany.

The lecturer then gave a sketch of the celebrated battle of Fontenoy, fought May 11, 1745. The French were besieging Tournay with 18,000 men. A corps of 6,000 guarded the bridges over the Scheldt, on the northern bank of which Marshal Saxe, accompanied by Louis XV. and the Dauphin, having with him 45,000 men, including the Irish Brigade, took post, to cover the siege of Tournay, and prevent the march of the allies, English, Dutch, and German, under the Duke of Cumberland and Prince Waldeck, to its relief. The Duke was a brave soldier, but fierce and cruel as a tiger. History knows him by the well-won title of "the butcher Cumberland." His business was to raise the siege of Tournay and open a road to Paris. He had under his command 55,000 veteran troops, including the English Household regiments.

The French lines extended from the village of Rhamecroix, behind De Barri's Wood, on the left, to the village of Fontenoy, in the centre, and from the latter position to the intrenchments of Antoine, on the right. This line of defense was admirably guarded by fort and flanking battery. The Irish Brigade—composed that day of the infantry regiments of Clare, Dillon, Bulkeley, Roth, Berwick, and Lally—Fitz-James' horse being with the French cavalry in advance—was stationed, in reserve, near the wood, supported by the brigades of Normandie and de Vassieux.

Prince Waldeck commanded the allied left, in front of Antoine. Brigadier Ingoldsby commanded the British right, facing the French redoubt at De Barri's Wood, while Cumberland, chief in command, was with the allied centre, confronting Fontenoy.

The battle opened with a furious cannonade, at 5 o'clock in the morning. After some hours spent in this manner, Ingoldsby attempted to carry the redoubt, but was ignominiously repulsed, and could not be induced to renew the attempt. This refusal subsequently led to his dismissal from the army on a charge of cowardice. Prince Waldeck fared no better at Antoine, being defeated in two attempts to force the lines.

Cumberland, growing impatient, loaded the unfortunate officers with imprecations. He took the desperate resolve of beating the French at any cost, by a terrible attack on their centre. For this purpose he formed his reserves, consisting of the English Guards, several British regiments of the line, and some picked Hanoverian troops, into a massive column, full 15,000 strong—preceded and flanked by twenty pieces of cannon. Lord Charles Hay drew his sword and prepared to lead the attack. Then Cumberland ordered the battle renewed all along the line, and the French were hard pressed at every point. Their batteries replied with spirit, although the men were fast becoming exhausted and despondent. Antoine held out heroically, despite all the efforts of Waldeck against it.

The decisive hour had now come, and the great English column received the word, "Forward—march!" On they came, with free and gallant stride, between Fontenoy and De Barri's Wood—the French artillery plowing their ranks with a storm of shot and shell. In the teeth of the artillery, exposed to the deadly fire of the French infantry charged by the cavalry of the household—that scarlet wave of battle rolled proudly against the ranks of France. Falling by hundreds, they got beyond the line of fire from the redoubts—crossed the slope and penetrated behind the village of Fontenoy—marching straight on the headquarters of the King! The column was quickly in the middle of the picked troops of France, tossing them contemptuously aside with the ready bayonet, while the cheers of anticipated victory resounded from their ranks far over the bloody field. Marshal Saxe, pale with rage, beheld the column sweeping steadily onward, and, in frenzy, asked what was to be done. Count Lally, an Irish officer, riding near him, cried out, "There are four field pieces in reserve—let them batter the head of that column and give the Irish Brigade, which has not yet been engaged, orders to fall upon the English flank!" Duke Richelieu, aid-de-camp to the King, seized the idea from Lally, and galloped to Louis, who instantly gave the necessary commands. Still the English column, marching and firing steadily, kept on its terrible course, and crashed every French regiment that came before it. Had the Dutch carried Antoine at this moment, the French army could not have escaped. Already the column, bleeding at every stride, was within sight of the royal tent. The English officers actually laid their canes across the muskets to make the men fire low. Just then the fire of four field-pieces opened on the head of the column, and the foremost files went down. The English cannon replied stoutly, and the march was resumed. But now there came a sound from the side of De Barri's Wood, which made Lord Hay start, as if struck by a bullet. It swelled above the crash of artillery and the rattle of musketry. "Nearer, clearer, deadlier than before" that "fierce hurrah" bursts upon the ear of battle! The English have heard that shout before and remember it to their cost. They halt and dress their ranks "to face that battle-wind." Again that wild cheer, "Remember Limerick!" rings along the plain, and, like the ocean foam that breaks upon Slinehead, the Irish Brigade, with bayonets thirstily flashing, rushed up the slope and sprang upon the foe! They never fired a shot as they came on. The English waited until the Brigade was within twenty paces, and then fired one withering volley. "Revenge! Remember Limerick!" from 4,000 Irish throats, replied, and, before the smoke had cleared away, their steel was reddened to the socket in English blood. The clubbed muskets of the Brigade beat down the English ranks, while that furious war-shout rang to the very walls of old Tournay. The French Corps of Normandie and Vassieux seconded the Irish charge, and, within ten minutes from the time that the Brigade struck the column, no English soldier stood upon the slope of Fontenoy!

The speaker here, by request, recited Davis' poem "On Fontenoy."

Bulkeley's regiment slew the Coldstream Guards, almost to a man, and captured their colors. In this superb charge, the Irish captured fifteen out of the twenty field-pieces that led and covered the British attack.

This victory saved France from invasion; but it cost the Irish dear. Count Dillon was slain, Lord Clare disabled, while one-third of the officers and one-fourth of the men were killed or wounded. King Louis, next morning, publicly thanked the Irish, made Lally a General, and Lord Clare was, soon afterwards, created a Marshal of France. England met retribution for her cruelty and faithlessness to Ireland; and King George vehemently cursed the laws that drove the Irish exiles to win glory and vengeance on that bloody day.

A brief mention was made, by the lecturer, of the campaign of 1745, under "The Young Pretender," in Scotland, where many officers of the Brigade served with credit.

The last great exploit of the Irish Brigade was performed at the battle of Laffelt, Flanders, in 1747, when, for the second time, they mainly aided in defeating Cumberland and avenged his massacre of the gallant Highland Clans at and after the battle of Culloden.

This triumph effectually humbled England, and led to the peace of Aix la Chapelle in the succeeding year.

Thus gloriously terminated the active career of the Irish Brigade of France. The hand of a King inscribed its noble epitaph, when, in 1792, the Compte de Provence, afterward Louis XVIII., presented to the surviving officers, a *drapeau d'adieu*, or flag of farewell—a gold harp, wreathed with shamrocks and *fleur de lis*, on a white ground, with the the following touching words:

"Gentlemen: We acknowledge the inappreciable services that France has received from the Irish brigade in the course of the last one hundred years—services that we shall never forget, though under an impossibility of requiting them. Receive this standard as a pledge of our remembrance, a monument of our admiration and our respect; and, in future, generous Irishmen, this shall be the motto of your stainless flag—

'1692—1792.'

Semper et Ubique Fidelis!"

The speaker concluded by thus alluding to the above motto—"Always and everywhere faithful." "Well might Prince Louis so express himself. In defense of his house, there died nearly 500,000 of Ireland's daring manhood! What wonder that, with them, departed much of her warlike spirit and reckless courage! She could gaze without a blush, albeit with many a tear, on the record of her soldier-sons, beneath the *Fleur de Lis*. Her "Wild Geese," as they were fondly called, will never fly to her bosom across the Eastern waves. The cannon of Europe have pealed above their graves the soldier's requiem; the prayers of stricken Ireland have heralded their brave spirits to the happier world, where angels chant around them the chivalric legend inscribed by the Bourbon Prince—"*Semper et ubique fidelis!*" So may Irishmen ever remain to the cause of their native land, which—despite every ill that has crushed it in the past or that may assail it in the future—shall triumphantly outlive even the fame of her Brigade and the Empire of her oppressor.

UNITARIAN.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hosmer, of Quincy.

The Rev. Mr. Hosmer, of Quincy, preached yesterday morning at the Fourth Unitarian Church, on the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. The attendance at the Church was not very large, but those who were present were amply repaid by hearing an exceedingly logical, instructive, and pleasant address. Mr. Hosmer appears to be rather a young man, but there is so much quiet earnestness in his manner, so much clearness in his reasoning, and such a pleasant quality about his delivery, that he pleases while he preaches. He has the usual Unitarian emphasis so pronounced in the Rev. Robert Collyer, observable in a pause immediately after the emphasized syllable in a word or sentence, and a rapid sequence of the sounds following. His voice, too, called up the great practical divine, as did the force of his remarks, and the attention he commanded.

The address selected for the occasion was, he said, suggested to him by the twelfth and thirteenth verses of St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Phillippians, chapter ii, being as follows: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you to will and to do."

Truth, said Mr. Hosmer, has often been compared to a spear, and the comparison was an apt one in many respects. Observed from different standpoints, it presented a variety of appearances. What was regarded as absolutely true from one standpoint, appeared, from another to be absolutely false, and the superficial practice of regarding any phase of Truth as absolute and exclusive was the parent of errors. Absolute truth could only be attained by regarding it in its various aspects, and co-ordinating its phases. As an instance of apparent contradiction he cited the dogmas of Fate and Free-will, each of which was maintained, and had been for centuries in a state of antagonism against the other. The idea of Fate was one from which human intelligence shrank in horror. It was to some as though life were unrolled like a written scroll, and that the every action of the individual were there mapped out for him. Revolting as this view would and did appear to many, the speaker called the attention of his hearers to a glance back at their past lives, and asked if their memory did not greatly resemble such a scroll read backwards. Men felt that they were entirely free and wrote their own destiny; but was there one in the audience before him, the speaker asked, who had never felt the freedom of his will fettered by an accident or a chain of circumstances? There were, he ventured to say, times in all our lives when we have felt a power behind us laying its hand upon our wills. Fatalism was, as an absolute doctrine, false; and Free-Will had its limitations. Truth lay along the equatorial line between them; consisted in a reconciliation of both upon some ground not clear to us; not in the lines of logic, but in the experiences of our practical life. Life itself was a mystery, and all our deepest and most earnest experiences were tinged with it. To think of formulating these and working out the problem from the formulae, was like fencing in a landscape to preserve its evanescent beauties. The great apostle of Christianity in the text drew no sharp line between the conditions of "self-dependence and Divine Guidance. He placed the especial emphasis upon the individual, and the circumstances by which he was surrounded were looked upon merely as the tools for man the workman, and hence the results achieved were due rather to the workman than his tools. The present day puts the emphasis upon the surroundings instead of the individual. This change was the result of a reaction from the other extreme, and naturally swept men beyond the limits of reason. In the early days of Christianity, thinkers did not regard circumstances in their relations to the product of character at all; on the other hand, the tendency of modern times is to hold our social system entirely responsible for the perfection of men and women. The ideas of to-day were briefly summarized in this way: Let us make soup cheap, and crime will cease; banish rum, and men will perforce become temperate; give woman the suffrage and the denizens of Fourth avenue would rise up in virtue; Communism established, the innocence of Eden would return. Take away, in short, all the temptations and we move on to the goal of perfect. Conditions are to do all for us, and humanity is to be checked through upon a train of them to salvation without a change of cars. While such views of life could scarcely be accepted as perfect ones, as absolute truth, the preacher would not deny that there was in them a great deal of relative truth. Circumstances could not supersede individual attributes. Be the public schools never so well conducted, and the instructors never so patient and gifted, the lazy and reluctant scholar could not be made a prodigy of learning. Different States had endeavored to prohibit the sale of liquors, but all their efforts combined had never slaked the thirst of the drunkard, or made one man temperate against his will. Cheap markets did not guarantee increased morality. Though woman deserved, and might have the ballot, he could never mistake voting for virtue. What mankind needs is to realize that destiny travels on its own exertions.

There is, the speaker said, an easy, airy faith in fashion, which rests itself entirely upon the authority of a catechism, and changes conformably with the dictum of the minister. How could such a faith compare with that which based its existence upon the stern and bitter authority of experience and conviction? We must all, as individuals, work out our own salvation. God would not do for us what we ought to do for exercise, and it was only by the increase of the faculties that He has given us that we could enlarge and strengthen them. Substitute—as society now is doing—a perfect system of banished temptations, and an easy lapse into perfection through conditional aids, and only a negative virtue would result,—a virtue that was no virtue, but only an absence of vice.

And now to the other thought suggested by this very pregnant passage of Scripture,—that of a Divine guidance,—placed, as it should be, secondary to the other of individual effort. For his own part, he firmly believed in such a guidance, for his own experience, like that of many others, amply illustrated the presence of a power behind him, which was beyond his own limits, aiding and assisting him when the last human effort had been put forth. Did not his hearers ever experience that inspiration to achieve which followed upon the earnest effort to do so? Did it not seem to them that by some mysterious power those efforts became cumulative, and reached a power beyond human possession? Such an inspiration the sluggard never felt, and none could feel but those who worked with their might. How could his hearers account for the phenomenon? Could any one explain it? Was it not God working in them to will and to do? Those simple words, "Thus saith the Lord," so often repeated by the prophets, when alone and single handed they faced an age of wrong was more than a mere figure of speech. It was an absolute fact, and they were sustained by the Lord, whose words they uttered. It was this supernatural aid that sustained the martyrs at the stake, and gave John Wesley the strength to quicken the cold corpse of the English Church. Self-dependence and Divine guidance, therefore, were in the light of complementary facts. How in them the doctrines of Fatalism and Free-Will are blended together we cannot tell; enough that they are. Only as we throw ourselves upon our efforts, as we work out our own salvation, comes that divine and helpful assurance that God is with us to help and to do.

DEDICATION.

Opening of the New Mariners' Temple.

The Sailors' Home, or, as it is called, the Mariners' Temple, on the corner of Market and Michigan streets, was opened and dedicated yesterday afternoon.

The building, a large four-story and basement brick, has been erected at a cost of $50,000, including $20,000 for the lot, and $10,000 more will have to be expended before the structure is entirely finished. It contains a large hall for prayer and temperance meetings, and other religious purposes, a lecture-room with a gallery having a capacity for over 500 persons, a library and reading-room, a large dining-room for boarders, and a dining-room where the poor and needy can take their meals free every Sabbath. Besides this it will accommodate 250 boarders. The commodious stores on the lower floor will yield a large revenue towards defraying the expenses of the institution. The Rev. J. H. Leonard is in charge. After very impressive religious services were held, the Chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Leonard took the stand, and said they were now dedicating their institution to God and His glory; they were now ready to provide a home and good board, at a low rate, to mariners and sailors, and to furnish them with spiritual advice. They had a place now where they could worship and religious services would be regularly held every Sabbath. He concluded by saying that the building when completed would be the finest Sailors' Home in the country.

The Rev. Mr. Truesdell, Capt. Bundy, the Rev. Mr. Olmstead, and the Rev. Mr. Nate made elegant addresses, after which it was announced that a grand festival and banquet would be given to-night at their large dining-room.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Nomination of a Union Citizens' Ticket in Opposition to the Hesing-O'Hara Combination—List of the Nominees.

The opponents of the Hesing-O'Hara combination held a union convention on Saturday, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the following bodies being represented: The Republican Committee, the Democratic Committee, the Citizens' Committee, the Citizens' Independent Committee, the Swedish Committee, the Norwegian Committee, and the Committee of Seventy.

The convention made the following nominations:

Mayor—L. L. Bond.
City Treasurer—David A. Gage.
City Collector—A. L. Morrison.
City Assessor—W. B. H. Gray.
City Attorney—I. N. Stiles.
Clerk of the Police Court—C. B. Matson.
Judge of the Superior Court—William A. Porter.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. Wallace.
Clerk of the County Court—J. W. Brockway.
Clerk of the Criminal Court—W. K. Sullivan.
County Treasurer—Philip Wadsworth.
County Superintendent of Schools—A. G. Lane.
County Commissioners—North Side, S. Olin; South Side, A. J. Galloway; West Side, W. S. Laughlin and W. B. Bateham; County, S. W. Kingsley.
Police Commissioner—Reuben Cleveland.

The candidates will meet in the Pacific Hotel at 2 p. m. to-day. They are all requested to be present.

The following communication explains itself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: I am not unmindful of the compliment paid by those gentlemen who on yesterday placed me before the public as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Attorney. A resolution formed long since, however, not to be again a candidate for public office remains unchanged, and I therefore respectfully decline the nomination without waiting to be informed of it otherwise than through the Sunday newspapers.

I. N. Stiles.

Oct. 19, 1873.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK

OF THE TRULY GREAT ACTRESS,

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN!

Who will appear on MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS in Shakespeare's sublime work of

HENRY VIII.

QUEEN KATHERINE......CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS, Miss Cushman in her great character of

LADY MACBETH!

WEDNESDAY MATINEE, MISS CUSHMAN IN COMEDY,

SIMPSON & CO.

SUSAN SIMPSON..........CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
PETER SIMPSON..........J. H. McVICKER

Next week, MISS NEILSON.

MUSIC HALL.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

The world-famous author of "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," will make her first appearance in Chicago

To-night and To-morrow Night,

When she will read selections from her own works.

We have decided to make the price of Tickets ONLY 50 CENTS ADMISSION, and 25 CENTS extra for reserved seats.

The second (Tuesday night) Reading is in the regular Star Course.

Tickets at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore and Box Office Music Hall.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! Monday, Oct. 20, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Bartley Campbell's new play, written expressly for this theatre, entitled,

HEARTS!

Reappearance of MISS ELIZA O'CONNER. All the favorites in the cast. New scenery. New Music. New appointments. Brilliant mountings.

Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

In preparation, "MARY WARNER" and "OURS."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Third week of the

FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, Master G. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in favorite specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

In preparation—The Local Burlesque of GUY MANNERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Greatest Living Legitimate Actress,

CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

In Wilkie Collins' own dramatization,

THE NEW MAGDALEN!

Supported by Mr. H. H. WOOD and the Academy Company.

Monday next—Bartley Campbell's "FATE."

GLOBE.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Beautiful Actress, MISS LOUISE HAWTHORNE, in the Thrilling Drama,

FOUR CHRISTMAS NIGHTS.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART. No. 146 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Atlantic Monthly

FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS—Gunnar; a Norse Romance, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; The Home Life of Salmon Portland Chase, by Demarest Lloyd; The Song Sparrow, by Celia Thaxter; Little Fountain of Sakanohita, by E. H. House; The God of Pearl, by Ellen Frances Terry; Interesting People whom I met in London, by Robert Dale Owen; The Returner, by H. E. Warner; Honest John Vane, by J. W. DeForest, The Railroads and the Farms, by W. M. Grosvenor; "Marjorie Daw," Poem by Eunice E. Comstock; Mr. DeForest's Novels, by Clarence Gordon; Literature; Art; Music; Politics.

Our Young Folks.

CONTENTS—Doing his Best, by J. T. Trowbridge; Tim McDermid, by Marian Douglas; Hannah Colby's Chance, by E. Stuart Phelps; The Rat Hunt, Poem by J. T. Trowbridge; Walter on a Spree, by Helen C. Weeks; The Sad Fate of "Polly Cologne," by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz; Two Boys' Ascent of Vesuvius, by Arthur Pember; A Protest, by Edgar Fawcett; and other attractive Stories, Sketches, Rebuses, Puzzles, and "A Skeezicks," by Mrs. Geo. M. Kellogg.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 29
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 26
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 10

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain..........Oct. 11. | Egypt..........Nov. 1.
Italy..........Oct. 18. | Greece..........Nov. 8.
France..........Oct. 25. | Spain..........Nov. 15.
For London (direct)..........Holland, Nov. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Return Tickets, $140 and $150 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15

These steamers, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabins from $65; Intermediate, $33; British and Irish ports cost, $30; west, $25. [illegible] U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:35 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:35 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:35 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 5:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 86 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1869.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one trusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings. All languages spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman. "Henry VIII."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Hearts."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "The New Magdalen."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Louise Hawthorne. "Four Christmas Nights."

MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Readings by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, October 20, 1873.

One of the largest fires which has occurred in Madison, Wis., for many years took place there on Saturday night. A large flouring mill and brewery, also one of the city bridges, were burned, involving a loss of $101,000. One of the millers, who was too intoxicated to get out, was burned to death.

It is reported from Springfield that Albert Smith, the chief clerk of ex-Collector Harper, will be indicted to-day upon two charges. The first count in the indictment against him is of direct complicity in Collector Harper's embezzlement; and the second, of accepting bribes from the Pekin distillers.

The opponents of Chinese immigration in California have appointed a Convention to meet in San Francisco, Nov. 5, to consider the various questions growing out of cheap Chinese labor, and to devise ways and means by which to arrest the tide of immigration from China. Gov. Booth is one of the delegates to the Convention.

It is stated that the Treasury Department will take no action with regard to the redistribution clause of the act of 1870, but will wait for Congress to consider the question, which involves the withdrawal of $25,000,000 National Bank currency from the Eastern banks and its transfer to Western and Southern banks, in order to equalize the capital of the country.

Local politics are raging in Detroit very much as they are in Chicago, although different issues are involved. It is probable that there will be four tickets in the field: The straight Republican, straight Democratic, Prohibitionist, and Anti-Park. The latter organization is composed of influential citizens of all parties, who will head their ticket with the present Mayor, a strong Anti-Park man.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are getting their hands full of business with the railroads. To-day they meet at Tolono to investigate certain charges against the Illinois Central Railroad. It is also reported that they have decided to bring two suits in the courts against the Illinois Central and Western Union Roads (the latter running from Racine, Wis., to Port Byron, Ill.). The charges, however, have not yet been specified.

A Government official at Washington who has been investigating the subject expresses his belief that the appropriations for the next fiscal year, including all deficiencies on former appropriations and the regular expenses of the Government, will not exceed those for the current year more than 5 per cent. In this connection, an interesting analysis and comparison of the appropriations for the fiscal years ending in June 1873 and 1874 will be found in our Washington dispatches.

The comparatively long respite which has been enjoyed from marine disasters is at an end, and, if the usual rule proves true, we may now expect a long chapter of them. On the 17th inst. four steamers were wrecked,—the City of Augusta in the White River, near Augusta, Ark.; the propeller Susquehanna, off Fox Point, Lake Michigan; the propeller City of Boston, near Manistee; and the steamer Mary E. Poe, 100 miles above Memphis. The latter vessel was burned, and six lives were lost.

Congressman Shanks, Chairman of the Indian Committee, has just returned from a personal investigation of the condition of the Indians, and makes a long series of recommendations, some of which are very practical and desirable, touching the protection of themselves and their property. The remainder, which concern the questions of divorce and marriage, involve an attempt to legislate the Indian with a virtuous life—an attempt which will be regarded by the untutored child of nature with peculiar distress.

Reports from Memphis direct are of a much more encouraging character, notwithstanding a dispatch from Washington which puts a very gloomy aspect upon the condition of the former city. The mortality yesterday was but seventeen, and the fever was yielding under the favorable influences of two cold nights. A frost was also expected last night, which will have still further influence in checking the ravages of the pestilence. From present advices, there is every reason to hope that the worst is over—in Memphis at least.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger on Saturday and grain was more active. Mess pork was inactive, and a shade firmer, at $13.50@13.62½ cash, and $12.25@12.40 seller December. Lard was quiet, and ⅛c higher, at 7⅝@7¾c cash, and 7⅝@7¾c seller December. Meats were quiet, and ⅛@¼c higher, at 6⅛@7c for short ribs, 7⅛@7¼c for short clear, and 8½@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active and unchanged at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was more active, and averaged 1½c higher, closing at $1.05@1.05½ cash, and $1.08½ seller November. Corn was active and ½c higher, closing at 37⅞c cash, and 38⅜@38½c seller November. Oats were active and ½c higher, closing at 32⅛c cash, and 32½c seller November. Rye was dull and easier at 63c. Barley was in fair demand, and 1@1½c higher, closing at 28c for No. 2, and $1.01 for No. 3. The hog trade was more active, and firmer, four of our city packers operating to a moderate extent. Sales ranged from $3.50 for poor heavy to $4.20 for choice light. Cattle and sheep were in fair demand at unchanged prices, the former quotable at $1.60@5.85, and the latter at $2.50@4.25.

The Secretary of the Treasury, after long investigation among the records of his department, believes that he will be entirely able to clear himself of the charges brought against him by the canal-boat owners, which have been already specified in this paper. The grounds upon which he relies for justification are that his instructions were identical with those made by previous Secretaries; and that the Collectors of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Districts exceeded their instructions in seizing the boats, the only direction which was given them being to report their cases to the District Attorneys for libel.

Returns from the recent elections continue to come in very slowly. The table of majorities in Iowa, which we publish elsewhere, which has been carefully prepared from returns received by mail, shows that in seventy-eight counties Carpenter's majorities are 19,388, and Vale's 8,090, leaving Carpenter 11,298 ahead, with twenty counties to hear from. In Ohio, the Republicans concede the election of Allen by 600 or 700 majority, and also give up the Legislature. The rest of the State ticket is probably Republican, although the Democrats are hoping beyond hope that they have also elected their Lieutenant-Governor.

St. Louis is in more trouble. The engineers designated by the War Department to examine the bridge across the Mississippi at that point have finished their work, and their report is published, showing that the bridge is a very serious obstruction to navigation. As it has progressed so far, however, that the plans cannot be changed nor the bridge raised except at enormous cost, it is proposed to obviate the difficulty by cutting a canal behind one of the abutments, 125 feet wide and 800 feet long, with a draw of the same width. The engineers recommend that arch trusses, like those in this bridge, be prohibited hereafter. Nothing seems to go right in St. Louis.

The testimony which was taken in the Polaris investigation, on Saturday, not only relieves Dr. Bessells, the astronomer connected with the expedition, from the complicity in the death of Capt. Hall which has been charged against him, but it also very conclusively establishes the fact that Capt. Hall died of paralysis, or of some disease of which paralysis was a result. The whole party, according to the testimony, partook of the same coffee of which Capt. Hall drank, and without feeling any ill effects from it. The most eminent medical men of the country consider that the charges of poisoning are amply refuted, and that Dr. Bessells' treatment of the case was the only proper one under the circumstances.

The tight corner into which St. Louis is driven may be inferred from the following extract from the circular of one of the leading brokerage firms of that city, dated Oct. 18: "Money is so scarce that it can hardly be had for the ordinary purposes of life, whilst several of the largest manufacturers are running on short time, and no one is contracting ahead, agreeing to pay money at a fixed future period. Clearing-House certificates, a species of irredeemable currency, are used in payment of sums of even $10 and $20." In Chicago, on the other hand, money is so plenty that one of our banks, a day or two since, requested one of its customers, as a favor, to take $25,000 in currency and pay it out for grain, rather than to check against them.

Central America and thereabouts are again in the throes of their periodical revolutions. In Sonora, which has been suffering severely for several months past from Apache raids, under protection of the mysterious Howard treaty, the revolutionists have captured Alamos, and the inhabitants of the surrounding country are fleeing into Arizona. At Panama, hostilities have broken out between the present President and his predecessor, and the rebels have opened fire on Panama. The only item of general interest connected with this revolution is the fact that Admiral Almy, of the United States Navy, has actively interfered in behalf of the existing Government. If Admiral Almy is disposed to interfere in every Panama revolution that turns up, he will have his hands full of business.

THE ANTI-HESING TICKET.

The various local political elements having the common purpose of defeating the Hesing-O'Hara combination, and which have only been kept apart by differences that were either unimportant or untimely, have now met upon common ground and brought out a strong ticket. Their nominations on Saturday were as follows:

THE CITY.

Mayor—L. L. Bond.
City Treasurer—David A. Gage.
City Collector—A. L. Morrison.
City Assessor—W. B. H. Gray.
City Attorney—I. N. Stiles.
Clerk of Police Court—C. R. Matson.

THE COUNTY.

Judge of Superior Court—William A. Porter.
Judge of County Court—M. R. M. Wallace.
Clerk of County Court—J. W. Brockway.
Clerk of Criminal Court—W. K. Sullivan.
County Treasurer—Philip Wadsworth.
Superintendent of Schools—A. G. Lane.
County Commissioners—(South Division) A. J. Galloway; (West Division) W. M. Loughlin and W. B. Bateham; (North Division) S. Olin; (County) S. W. Kingsley.
Police Commissioner—Reuben Cleveland.

The first notable element of strength in this movement is the voluntary abandonment of all partisan and personal prejudices evidenced by the dropping of all platforms, and by a union upon the single purpose of defending the City and County Government against an organized raid. The second notable element of strength is the formation of a ticket that will commend itself, as a whole, to the confidence of all good citizens. The only notable blunder made was the neglect to put a single representative of the German nationality on the ticket. The German citizens who have been opposed to the Hesing dictation all along were represented in the conference. They conceded on their side as much as had been conceded on any other side, and the situation is such that the neglect to nominate any German-Americans can scarcely fail to be construed as a premeditated design to exclude them. We deprecate as much as any one the practice of awarding offices on the score of nationality, whether American, or German, or Irish, but still more do we deprecate an intentional exclusion on account of nativity. If such exclusion drives off the class of German-American citizens who have no desire to submit to Hesing's tyranny and no sympathy with the office-seekers who hang around him, it will have been a needless and foolish sacrifice, which may not jeopardize the success of the ticket, but which is indefensible on the score of either principle or policy.

Barring this mistake, we find nothing in the action of the Saturday conference likely to alienate any citizen who is honestly solicitous for the city's welfare in the coming election. As we have said, the ticket, as a whole, is one of decided strength. To a preponderating degree it represents the present City Government. All that is popular in the Medill administration is as fully represented by Mr. Bond as it could be by anybody except Mr. Medill; the little that has been unpopular Mr. Bond is certainly not responsible for. Mr. Bond fully understands the needs of the city; he is a man well qualified by education, character, and experience to perform the duties of his office, and his *ad interim* administration has demonstrated that he has both the ability and disposition to carefully protect the best interests of the people. Mr. Gage was nominated by acclamation on an official statement that he has given the city the benefit of the interest on the city funds, which not one of his predecessors had done, and he brings great personal strength to the ticket. There are prominent evidences of strength in the *personnel* of the ticket which will be readily recognized, and can be pointed out in detail as it becomes necessary.

We are convinced, and have been all along, that the great majority of the people of Chicago are uncompromisingly opposed to the Hesing-O'Hara combination, and are fully apprehensive of the danger of allowing the City Government to pass into their hands. There is but one certain way to avert such a disaster, and that is by uniting, without any further bickering, upon the ticket nominated on Saturday, which essentially represents good citizenship as against lawlessness and disorder.

END OF THE CAUCUS SYSTEM.

Few persons supposed that the half-dozen Committees which met at the Pacific Hotel on Saturday for consultation in reference to the city election would proceed to nominate a ticket. Probably they did not expect to do so themselves. Consequently their action, irrespective of the names presented for the several offices, may be regarded as the most unbiased and unpremeditated, and hence the safest, political movement that the case admits of. If the persons there assembled had adjourned for one week, or even for one day, they would have been set upon by hundreds of office-seekers, overrun by bummers, blackmailed by saloon-keepers, and, in the end, would have been no more capable of nominating a good ticket than an ordinary delegate convention "packed" weeks or months beforehand. The very fact that these nominations were made without preconcert, establishes that they represent the average sentiment of the community. There being no disciplined body of voters to fall back upon—no party organization to swear the thing through, right or wrong—the persons assembled were under bonds to nominate the best possible ticket. While a few minor changes might have been made to advantage, and may still require to be made, the ticket as a whole is eminently satisfactory, and one that can be easily elected.

Beyond the immediate success, however, is a more important victory. This is the third time that the caucus system has been put under foot in our municipal elections. In 1869, and again in 1871, our city officers were chosen with exclusive reference to the administration of our local government, and not at all with reference to reconstruction in Louisiana or the reserved rights of the colored race. The experiment has been eminently successful. Nearly all the corruption exhibited in the City Government during the past two administrations has proceeded from a failure to carry the same reform into the election of Aldermen that has been carried into that of the executive and judicial branches of the Government. It is to be hoped that the war will now be carried into the Common Council also, and that the strikers and blackmailers in that body may be expelled or sent to the County Jail.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular annual meeting of the National Board of Trade takes place in this city to-morrow, at Kingsbury Hall, and will probably continue for some days. The National Board, as its name indicates, is made up of representatives from the various Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and Produce Exchanges of the American cities. It has held annual meetings for six or seven years back, and was the successor of the former Commercial Conventions, with the advantage of a more permanent organization. At the first, its proceedings were somewhat vague, and it failed to call out the most prominent representatives of the commercial interests of the country. It has gradually enlarged its scope, however, and is now a thorough representative body, whose deliberations command the attention of the whole business community. If its suggestions in regard to commercial and financial legislation have heretofore been ignored by Congress, it is because Congress has been almost exclusively interested in matters of purely political import since the close of the War. The consideration of the financial and commercial condition of the country will, from now on, be forced upon Congress in priority of political questions, by reason of the greater importance that the people will attach to it. The National Board of Trade will naturally be looked to for recommendations suggested by actual experience, and it may, if its proceedings are properly conducted, exercise the most important influence of the time in shaping national legislation.

The National Board discusses only those questions submitted to it by the Executive Council, or any of the Chambers of Commerce holding a membership. This course was probably found necessary in order to give a reasonable limit to its sessions. We published several weeks ago the official programme of the proceedings of the meeting to be held in this city. Many of the subjects under discussion are of particular pertinence at this time, when both the private and public finances of the country have received a severe shock and there is a question as to the plan for the quickest recovery. Among these is the Reform of Currency, which will come up for discussion on a resolution offered by the Boston Board of Trade, recommending the restoration of the specie standard of values, and entreating Congress to postpone the necessary legislation no longer. This will open up the whole question of a return to specie payments for discussion. The Chicago Board of Trade has suggested the consideration of measures for increasing and cheapening the facilities for transportation between the interior and the seaboard. The Executive Council also suggests the transportation question by a resolution calling for laws that shall prevent any change in railroad rates without sufficient previous notice, and simplify the means whereby individuals can obtain redress from the strongest corporations. The subject of railroad transportation has an essential bearing on the condition of the country, both commercial and financial, and should elicit special study from the National Board of Trade. The National Currency act will likewise be before the Board on suggestions from both Cincinnati and Philadelphia, the latter recommending such amendments as will lead to an equalization of benefits and the correction of defects. These three subjects are of more vital interest at this time than any other that could be suggested, and it is to be hoped that the coming session of the Board will give them the most earnest and deliberate consideration. There are other matters which will come before the Board that are only secondary by reason of the urgency of those already mentioned. Of these the most prominent are: Canadian Reciprocity; Reciprocal Trade Relations with the Spanish American Colonies; the American Shipping Interest; the National Bankrupt Law; Tariff Duties on Imports; and Uniformity in Manufacturing Laws.

The National Board of Trade meets in a capacious hall, which will accommodate not only the regular delegates, but a large audience. We hope that the people of Chicago will take an interest in its proceedings commensurate with the importance of its influence. We doubt not that this will be the case in the great commercial metropolis of the Northwest.

ILLINOIS COUNTY ELECTIONS.

The farmers of Illinois have hardly failed to notice the success achieved by their friends in Iowa and California. In both States they have contended against previous overwhelming Republican majorities, and in both have been able to secure very important results. It must be remembered that all the offices in Iowa were held by men elected by party. The entire machinery of election was in the hands of politicians. The farmers of Iowa had to contend against all this, and have succeeded in electing not only all the local officers in a majority of the counties, but probably a majority of all the *new* members of the General Assembly.

There is no State ticket to be voted for in Illinois this year, nor any legislative ticket; but the people have to elect a full corps of county officers in every county. The local officeholders are the working force of party. They use their public position to keep themselves and their set in power everywhere. The farmers of Illinois will next year have to elect a Legislature and members of Congress, and half that battle will be won if they turn out the politicians this year and put their own friends in. Had the farmers of Iowa, like those in Illinois, had the advantage of a preliminary election in which they could have first broken up and destroyed the local party machinery, and filled all these small offices with their own men, they would have carried every county in the State.

Let the farmers of Illinois remember these facts. In every county where they permit a Republican or Democratic county ticket to be elected this year, they will be furnishing money and motive-power to be used against themselves in the greater fight of next year. In every county where they now break down party domination, they will not have to encounter it next year. The farmers must remember that they are fighting this time for their own interest and cause. All who are not with them are against them. The very fact that a Republican or Democratic ticket is nominated proves that the party is not with the popular cause, and is of necessity trying to defeat it.

The two great wrongs imposed upon the farmers as a class are those growing out of protective tariffs and watered railroad stock. The former virtually taxes all exported grain and meat 40 per cent by requiring the farmer to pay gold duties to that amount upon the goods which the foreigner gives him in exchange. The latter imposes a transportation tax to pay interest on capital never invested. It is perfectly idle to expect that either of the old parties will redress, or attempt to redress, either of these wrongs. It is perfectly idle to look to back-pay Congressmen for reform of any kind. The high-tariff gentry and the Credit Mobilier never failed to get a majority in Congress for anything they asked. The great corporations have had control, for all practical purposes, of both political parties, in both executive and legislative branches. Against these two sets of conspirators the people must act themselves directly at the polls, and the first thing they must do is to strip monopoly of its strongest supports,—the barnacle officeholders.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

As the trial of Marshal Bazaine progresses, it becomes more and more evident that he will be convicted of the charges brought against him. The testimony against him has been very clear and pointed, and every attempt of his to clear away evidence which implicated him seems to have been very unfortunate. His very excuses and turnings and twistings to get out of the dilemmas in which the testimony and the questions of the President of the Court have placed him, have been in the nature of evidence against him. It has been clearly established that he acknowledged no authority except that of Napoleon, and that after Napoleon was a prisoner, in the hands of the Germans, he then only recognized Eugenie as the Government of France, even after the Empress was out of France, utterly ignoring the Government of Defense in Paris, which, although a temporary necessity, still was the only Government France had, and to which all the other officers, even Gen. MacMahon himself, although he was a Napoleonic enthusiast, gave in their allegiance. The result was that, while the other portions of the French army were moving under general instructions from Paris, Bazaine was acting ostensibly under Napoleonic orders, which, of course, means, under the circumstances, that he was acting on his own counsel, and not only not obeying, but not even consulting, the recognized and only source of authority, which emanated from Paris. It has also been clearly established that he was in frequent communication with the Germans, and that no one knew the nature of this communication except himself and the Crown Prince. It has also been established that, when he became fully convinced that the cause of Napoleon was hopeless, he decided for himself, without taking the pains to consult any other authority, that the cause of France was hopeless, and so opened the gates of Metz and let the German victors in, and delivered to them all the provisions and material of war intact, with which he might have held out, and surrendered with honor when there was no other escape.

Such a combination of circumstances as this can hardly fail to convict Marshal Bazaine. The penalty is an extreme one. It includes not only his disgrace upon the military records as a soldier, and the expunging of the services he has heretofore rendered France, but also his death. It will be a sad ending to a hitherto brilliant career, for Marshal Bazaine served with great bravery in Algiers and the Crimean war, and won the Cross of the Legion on the battle field. But it can hardly be forgotten, even in the remembrance of his glories, that he delivered Metz to the Germans and betrayed France in the hour of her sorest distress, as the result of his blind attachment to the Napoleonic Idea, and that he commanded the army which abandoned Maximilian to Mexican cruelty and barbarity. If, as seems probable, this trial shall result in his death, Maximilian will have been fearfully avenged, for both master and man will have followed him. It will also serve as a warning, that even a French Marshal, whatever may have been his former achievements, cannot prove treacherous to the existing Government with impunity.

The inefficiency and utter demoralization which have characterized the Spanish insurgents at Cartagena, since their occupation of the city and harbor, are again exemplified. Not content with being thoroughly whipped by the Government fleet, and compelled to seek the protection of the guns of the fortress, the insurgent naval commanders have got into trouble amongst themselves, and have allowed their Spanish blood to boil to such a pitch that the Numancia has fired into and sunk the Fernando el Catolico in the harbor. Other reports say that the lost vessel was run into by the Numancia and sunk, and still others, that the affair was an accident. Be that as it may, there is one less vessel in the insurgent fleet. If the Government fleet holds off long enough, there is a fair prospect that the insurgents may yet annihilate each other, which will save the Government much trouble and expense.

The cable dispatches announce the re-election of John Bright, as Member of Parliament, without opposition. Mr. Bright was first elected in April, 1843, for the City of Durham, and made his maiden speech on Free Trade in August of that year. In 1847, he was returned for Manchester. In 1852, he was re-elected for Manchester. In March, 1857, Manchester rejected him, but, a few months after, he was elected from Birmingham, to fill a vacancy. In December, 1870, he was compelled to retire from office by illness, and now he once more resumes his seat. His career during the past thirty years, especially in connection with free trade and electoral reform, and his uncompromising advocacy of the North during the War of the Rebellion in this country, are well known to Americans, and will secure for him the most cordial wishes for many more years of usefulness and honor in Parliament.

ILLINOIS COUNTY ELECTIONS.

The following table, from a careful record of nominations, shows how the lines have been drawn in the several counties of Illinois for the election Nov. 4. The counties that have heretofore been Democratic are named in italics. The asterisk (*) indicates so-called People's tickets nominated by Republican or Democratic party managers. The tickets in the field, so far as known, are:

Adams,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Alexander, all candidates independent.			
Bond,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Boone, all candidates independent.			
Brown,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Bureau,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Calhoun,	Farmers.	....	....
Carroll, all candidates independent.			
Cass,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Champaign,	Farmers.	....	....
Christian,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Clark,	....	....	....
Clay,	....	Republican.	....
Clinton,	Farmers.	Republican.*	....
Coles,	Farmers.	Republican.*	....
Cook,	....	....	....
Crawford,	....	Republican.	Democrat.
Cumberland,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
DeKalb,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
DeWitt,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Douglas,	Farmers.	....	....
Du Page,	....	....	....
Edgar,	....	....	Democrat.
Edwards,	Farmers.	....	....
Effingham,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Fayette,	....	Republican.	Democrat.
Ford,	Farmers.	Republican.*	....
Franklin,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Fulton,	Farmers.	Republican.*	....
Gallatin,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Greene,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Grundy,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.*
Hamilton,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.*
Hancock,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Hardin,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Henderson,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Henry,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Iroquois,	Farmers.	Republican.*	....
Jackson,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Jasper,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Jefferson,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.*
Jersey,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Jo Daviess,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Johnson, all candidates independent.			
Kane,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Kankakee,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Kendall,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Knox,	Farmers.	....	....
Lake,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
LaSalle,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Lawrence,	....	....	....
Lee,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Livingston,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Logan,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Macon,	Farmers.	....	....
Macoupin,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Madison,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Marion,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.*
Marshall,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Mason,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Massac,	....	Republican.	....
McDonough,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
McHenry,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
McLean,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Menard,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Mercer,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Monroe,	....	....	....
Montgomery,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Morgan,	....	Republican.	Democrat.
Moultrie,	Farmers.	....	....
Ogle, all candidates independent.			
Peoria,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Perry,	....	Republican.	....
Piatt,	Farmers.	....	....
Pike,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Pope,	....	....	....
Pulaski,	Farmers.	Republican.*	....
Putnam,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Randolph,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Richland,	Farmers.	Republican.*	....
Rock Island,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Saline,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Sangamon,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Schuyler,	Farmers.	Republican.	Democrat.
Scott,	Farmers.	....	....
Shelby,	Farmers.	....	....
Stark,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
St. Clair, all candidates independent.			
Stephenson,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Tazewell	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Union, all candidates independent.			
Vermilion,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Wabash,	Farmers.	....	....
Warren,	....	Republican.	....
Washington, all candidates independent.			
Wayne,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.*
White,	Farmers.	....	Democrat.
Whiteside,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Will,	Farmers.	Republican.	....
Williamson,	....	....	....
Winnebago, all candidates independent.			
Woodford,	Farmers.	....	....

RECAPITULATION.

	Farmers.	*Republican.*	*Democrat.*
Nominated,	78	56	33
Will not nom.	10	26	47

MICHIGAN STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 16, 1873.

TUESDAY.

The annual Convention of the State Dental Association began at Cook's Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday,—a very large number of members being in attendance.

The morning session was occupied in organizing and in the verbal report of the Committee appointed to consult with the Board of Regents with reference to the establishment of a Chair of Dentistry in the medical department of the University. The Committee reported that the Regents were willing to establish such a Chair, providing sufficient funds could be secured to maintain it.

Dr. Douglas, of Romeo, in connection with Dr. Taft, discussed the subject of Therapeutics. Dr. Taft hoped we might be able to discard medicine in dentistry at no distant day, but believed, at present, dentists ought to be conversant with medical remedies and systematic treatment.

Under miscellaneous business a committee, consisting of Drs. Taft, Spelman, and Field, was appointed to confer with representatives of the Dental Protective Union relative to the present status of the rubber-question, a now much-agitated subject. The Protective Union met here on Tuesday,—the President and Secretary being also members of the Dental Association. The rubber-case is one involving several millions of dollars, and has exercised the attention of the United States Courts for a considerable time, but is still unsettled. The plaintiff is Joseph Bacon, of Boston, and the defendants are the various Protective Unions of the country.

Dr. Corbin, of Detroit, advised the use of astringents in case of ulcerated jaw.

Dr. Taft considered the term "pathological condition" inapplicable to those organisms not endowed with sensitiveness. The most simple form of pathological condition is a letting-down or weakening of any organ of the system, so that the physiological action cannot be shown. The next condition of it is the introduction of foreign substances into the system. These cause defects in the structure of the teeth. Thus poisons we invite, as alcoholic drinks and the nicotine accumulated from the use of tobacco. No dentist has a right to use tobacco in any form. In decay of the teeth, the cause, in nearly every instance, is original defects in the structure.

On the subject of Neuralgia, Dr. Taft said we are almost totally at a loss to name the cause of the disease. There are, however, two general causes: First, impingement on a nerve at some point, or encroachment of tissue upon it; second, the influence of poisonous agents that may be introduced into the system, and prevent the function of the nerve. It may occur when no impingement is to be discovered. Sometimes a ganglion is affected, and, by its removal, the neuralgia ceases. In the former case, the cure is effected by cutting away the point of impingement.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Holmes, Chairman of the Committee to prepare a manual of hints for practitioners, reported progress. Drs. Holmes, Corbin, and Watlin were appointed to prepare and publish the work, over 6,000 copies of it being ordered by members.

THURSDAY.

The next meeting of the Association was fixed for the second Tuesday in October, 1874, at Ypsilanti.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, D. C. Hazhurst, Battle Creek; Vice-President, W. H. Jackson, Ann Arbor; Secretary, Thomas R. Perry, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids.

Dr. G. R. Thomas was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board of Censors.

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. Holmes, and adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That the Michigan Dental Association disapproves of dental schools granting diplomas to persons who have not complied strictly with the curriculum of such schools, (except an honorary degree for eminent professional qualifications and services), as a reprehensible practice, entirely incompatible with the welfare of both the dentist and the public generally; and we pledge ourselves to withdraw our countenance and support from colleges that may be guilty of such practice.

Resolved, That we would be glad to see the time when the only avenue of access to a medical school may be through a scientific college, and when one of the requirements of the candidate for graduation by all dental colleges shall be the possession of a diploma conferred by a medical college.

Dr. Thomas offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the publishers of popular elementary school-readers, with a view of gaining their consent to the introduction of short, terse, but plain, articles setting forth the advantages to be derived from early and constant care of the teeth.

The President appointed as such committee, Drs. Thomas, Metcalf, and Holmes.

The following gentlemen were also appointed to prepare papers on the subjects hereafter mentioned, to be presented at the next annual meeting. Only the Chairman of each Committee is here named: Anatomy, Dr. Holmes; Physiology, Dr. Case; Hygiene, Dr. Watling; Pathology, Dr. Corbin; Therapeutics, Dr. Jackson; Surgery, Dr. Perry; Education, Dr. Morgan; Executive, Dr. Thomas; Publishing, Dr. Holmes.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

C. A. W.

CANAL-BOAT REGATTA.

Trial of Speed on the Erie Canal for a Purse of $100,000.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1873.

The long-looked-for trial of speed and capacity, with steam for a motor, took place to-day on the Long Level between Syracuse and Utica. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to award the prize of $100,000 for the steam-boat best adapted to navigate the Erie Canal were present: Messrs. Richmond, Geddes, Prosser, Fair, Chapman, Nelson, Crouse, and Wright.

The following boats were entered: The Baxter, Central City, C. C. Pope, Port Byron, and Newman. Each was loaded with 200 tons of freight. The first boat, the Baxter, started at 6:30 a. m., and the C. C. Pope and all the others were to follow, with 30 minutes each between the times of starting. But the crowd of boats hindered the perfect fulfillment of the programme. The last boat did not get under way till 12 o'clock.

The Commissioners, and other prominent men of the State and representatives of the press, were tendered a little steam-yacht, a lively little pleasure-boat made to run on our Salina Lake,—the Milton J. Price,—and precisely at 12 o'clock m. she steamed away, with orders to pass the competing boats as quietly as possible.

The Hon. Peter Cooper, of New York, owner of one of the boats, was present, and took a deep interest in the contest. Mr. C. has put four steam canal-boats on the great "Ditch," but he entered only one. Mr. Gillespie, of Schuyler County, was also present, and intended to enter his new steamer, the Enterprise; but she broke her machinery in a violent storm on Seneca Lake, and failed to reach here in time.

Gov. Olvord, "the Old Salt-Pointer," of this city, was present, and others too numerous to mention.

Our little craft went gaily past the heavily-laden competitors, till, in going round the Newman, she was cast ashore on the heel-path. All her frantic efforts to get off were unavailing, till one of the passing boats lent her a line and pulled her into deeper water. Away we sped again saluting and being saluted by much blowing of steam-whistles. But our triumph was short. Our pilot could not make up his mind which side of a boat to pass, and concluded to go between it. It concussed. The Commissioners were not prepared for so quick a stop, and fell prone upon the deck. The venerable Peter Cooper—the man who usually stands as firm as a rock against the collisions of robbing rings, corrupt corporations, and political traitors—went down, and these hands assisted him to rise again. No one was seriously hurt. There was a faint suspicion of profanity among the boatmen whose craft was marred by the prow of the yacht. We had passed all the competitors except the Baxter. After chasing her over 20 miles, we found she was two hours and more ahead of us, and the boatmen we met, and the people who thronged the shore and the bridges, declared she was making four miles per hour.

Which boat will get the prize, remains to be seen. One thing is certain: a new era in canal-navigation is open. Cheaper transportation for Western produce must be one of the good results. The producers of the West are to be the almoners of this great bounty. The canal will be enlarged; boats carrying a thousand tons will fill it; and the tolls will be reduced so that the great railroad-monopolies shall be forced to carry at such rates that farming shall again be profitable.

When this canal was projected, in 1820, it met with great opposition. Gen. Root, then a member of the Legislature, said that the communication by the lakes was quite sufficient, and that the proposition was preposterous. He said it reminded him of a man who built up a house, and, for the accommodation of a favorite cat, made a cat-hole in his kitchen-door. Then, remembering that she might have kittens, he made also a kitten-hole, as though the kittens could not go in and out through the large hole. So it was called Gov. Clinton's Kitten-Hole. But history has sanctioned the views of Mr. Clinton.

H. J. B.

The Granges in Pennsylvania.

Reading, Pa. (Sept. 30), Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Immediately after the close of the session of State Grange here, I had a conversation with J. Wilkinson, of Iowa, the Deputy of the National Grange, who has labored in Pennsylvania during the past few months, and been instrumental in the organization of twenty-five subordinate Granges, the Masters of which will compose the State Grange. Mr. Wilkinson spoke substantially as follows:

"Subordinate Granges are being organized at present throughout the United States at the rate of thirty-six a day. There are twenty-five Granges in Pennsylvania, and a number more will be organized within the next fortnight. The Territory has been worked up and the farmers are awaiting organization. Four Granges have been started in this section of the State within the past few days. We, as an organization, don't propose to act politically; our object is not to form a political party. We don't propose to put at any time candidates for office into the field, but I can conceive a combination of circumstances that would compel us to do so. However, such circumstances are not likely to arise. Two members of a Grange can be equally in good standing, although they hold opposite views on the tariff question. That is a question we don't discuss; we leave a man politically free to exercise his own judgment. The tariff question is of a partisan character.

"The farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania have to some extent the same causes of complaint, with respect to railroad transportation, which the farmers of the Western States have. They have the same causes, so far as the control of the State and National legislation has been attempted and exercised by railroad monopolies. They have also just cause for complaint in some sections of Eastern Pennsylvania on account of exorbitant rates and the fuel monopoly. A committee will be appointed to attend to the fuel-monopoly question. This question will come up, but the members will not be prepared to discuss it fully before the meeting of the State Grange in January next."

THE TRAGEDY AT ITHACA.

The Mysteries of College Secret Societies.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

A brief dispatch to the Associated Press on Saturday afternoon read thus:

"Mortimer, son of M. D. Leggett, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, was killed last night by falling from a cliff near Ithaca, N. Y."

From an informant who was in Ithaca on Saturday we learn that young Leggett was a member of the Cornell University, in the Freshman class, and was undergoing an initiation into a secret society of the College, the ceremony taking place at some house in the village adjacent to the precipitous banks of Six-Mile Creek. In the process of the initiation, it seems the initiated is led through many devious mazes and over threatening difficulties, one of which in this case was the precipitation of young Leggett off a high cliff to the banks of the creek below, together with his two attendants. That the reader may better get an inkling of initiation in college societies, we clip from a Cornell University letter in the Buffalo *Commercial* some account of an initiation.

"But, that you may not be wearied by generalities, take an example. Gill is a freshman, a six-footer, with herculean girth of shoulders, and always ready for an exploit. He is approached by a sophomore, who asks him to join the Omicron Epsilon Society (or some other outlandish title composed of the names of Greek letters). He promises an easy initiation, and tells him what fun it will be to see the other candidates initiated. Gill perhaps has heard rumors about such societies and their doings. He is itching with curiosity to know all about them. He may have been cautioned to keep clear of them, but curiosity and the persuasives of the sophomores are too much to be resisted; so he signs a pledge to join the society. The night for the performance of the rites, which is usually Friday night, has come around. The members of the society meet in secret lodge, in some remote room in an upper story, and prepare for the ceremonies. The candidate sits in his room with much trepidation as the hours drag by. At the dead hour of night, 'when churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead,' four knights, incog., appear at his room, blindfold, and pinion his arms, and lead him away. He is conducted along unknown streets, byways, and winding alleys, over stony ground and uneven surfaces, and never addressed, save in sepulchral tones. Having at length ascended a flight of stairs, Gill is now led by unaccountable wanderings through rooms and halls, stumbling over chairs, scantling, and pieces of wood on the floor, but never allowed to fall, for two sturdy knights are at his sides with firm hold of his arms. Next a rope is fastened around his body and he is drawn up into another apartment. He hears the trampling of many feet about him, suppressed whispers, and stern behests. He is utterly confused. His escorts now let go of him and he is compelled to grope alone for a while, though never daring to stop for an instant, at the peril of being punched and pushed and tripped, until in his frenzy he runs against the wall and knocks himself down.

"He is immediately seized and thrown upon a 'blanket,' which is a large canvas with strap handles. This is held by ten hardy fellows, who give it a twitch and send him into the air as if he were a foot-ball. He is 'tossed in the blanket' until it ceases to be fun for the tormentors. Then he is led into a damp place where he is subjected to the process of squirting some caustic liquid from a syringe into his mouth, and between the back of his neck and nether garments. Next, after a series of perambulations and difficulties, he is halted and made to take a most solemn oath never to divulge any of the secrets of the order, on penalty of having his heart cut out and his limbs torn from his body. The members stand around attired in deaths-head masks, and weird and fantastic costumes, with war clubs in their hands. A coffin rests near by, wide open, and hung with all the solemn drapery of death. A huge green calcium light is kindled, and, simultaneously with removing the bandage from the victim's eyes, a musket is discharged, causing a fearful report. The concussion of sound, the hideous glare, the unearthly and demoniac appearance of everything around him, together with his experience just before, are too much for human nature, and Gill swoons. But they have all been in Prof. Wilder's physiology class, and are prepared for such a contingency. The patient is soon restored to animation.

"The bandage is again placed over his eyes, and he is laid in the coffin. Gill is now prepared for the last rites and ceremony of initiation into the noble order and fellowship of the Omicron Epsilon Society, namely, branding. The operation is as follows: The clothing is removed from the stomach; a heated shovel is brought nearly in contact with the body until the exposed part is heated nearly to a blister, when, suddenly, a piece of ice is clapped on. At this the initiated yells outright. His arms are now loosened. Another sharp report is heard. The lights are extinguished, and Gill is left in the coffin alone. He rises with a wail of despair that has no similitude in human speech. After shouting two or three times for assistance, he sees a light faintly glimmering through the crevices of a door which leads from the room he is in, whither he goes and endeavors to rush in. But the door is fastened. He calls aloud for admission to the light. The door opens slowly and he is met by the door-keeper, who ushers him in and presents him to his new brethren of the fraternity.

"But little time is spent in congratulations, for there are other candidates to be initiated, and the new member is allowed to take part in the further exercises of the night. The Delta Alpha, a society of this class, initiated twenty-five last Friday night. Some of them claim to have thought it fun, and are trying to get others to join."

Austrian Impressions.

New York Tribune.

A series of caricatures now popular in Vienna gives the Austrian impression of the besetting sins of the great powers. Prussia, a haughty dame resting upon a sword, represents Pride. England is a scrawny female seated on a cotton bale, and is called Avarice. Russia goes skating and scowling by under the name of Envy. Turkey lolls on a sofa, a fat odalisque, as Luxury. France, with a man's hat in one hand and a glass of champagne in the other, dances a *decollete* cancan, and is called Immodesty. Spain is a wild Petroleuse, and represents Anger. Scotland is a bonnie lassie dropping to sleep on a mountain side, as Laziness. But America has an eighth capital sin invented to characterize her. She sits on a pile of Pub. Doc's, scribbling furiously; the iniquity she represents bears the uncanny name of Zeitung schreiberei. If American journalism be indeed a sin, there is no mistake in calling it a capital one.

The Tarantula in Kansas.

From the Baxter Springs Republican.

On Sunday last about 12 o'clock, while Mr. Vallier, chief of the Quapaw Indians, living three miles south of Baxter, was going about his farm, he was bitten on the toe of one foot by a large tarantula. He immediately started for the house, but a short distance, and by the time he reached it the pain from the bite was so severe that he was unable to sit up, and threw himself across the bed. The insect had crawled up his clothing, and soon after he lay down it gave him the second bite in the region of the small of the back. This, with the other bite, charged his system with the poison almost as quickly as if by electricity. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but before it reached him he was too near gone for it to do any good. And in the most intense agony he lingered until about 10 o'clock that night, when death relieved his sufferings.

STOCK-WATERING.

Vanderbilt's Feats in Taxing the United States of America.

New York Central and Hudson River Watered to the Extent of $57,576,700.

Lake Shore Ditto, $20,065,870.

Something About Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Rufus Hatch's Circulars on Modern Railway Management.

Some two years ago, Mr. Rufus Hatch, a Broad street broker, prepared a series of circulars on the subject of watered railway-stock, which attracted some attention at the time, but were speedily forgotten. We reproduce them now for the purpose of showing that, if there is a panic in railway securities, it is not without cause; and that no such panic could exist, even on the diminished receipts of the roads, if their liabilities were bottomed on capital actually and honestly invested, instead of being from 30 to 50 per cent water.

The motives attributed to Mr. Hatch in issuing these circulars were of a speculative character. It was alleged that he was a "bear," and that he had "sold short," etc. We do not know what his motives were, nor does it make any difference, provided his figures are correct:

Circular No. 1.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

There are now in the United States 50,000 miles of railroad. The cost of these works exceeds $2,000,000,000. Their annual earnings exceed $400,000,000, and equal $11 per head of our entire population. They transport, annually, 125,000,000 tons of freight, or over three tons to each person, assuming our entire population to be 40,000,000. The value of their tonnage, at the low estimate of $100 to the ton, equals $300 per head, and an aggregate sum of $12,500,000,000—a sum six times greater than their cost. Every mile of road constructed adds five times its cost to the aggregate value of the property of the country.

All this vast commerce and wealth are wholly

CREATIONS OF RAILROADS,

and within the short space of twenty years. Such results are possible only in a country like our own, the market for whose staples, whether for home consumption or exportation, is within a narrow belt lying immediately upon its northeastern coast line, and more than 1,000 miles from the great seat of production. Wheat, the most valuable of our cereals, will not bear transportation over ordinary earth roads more than 250 miles; over railroads it will bear transportation 3,500 miles. These works, consequently, are the only ones that have given, or that can give, a commercial value to the products of the interior. They increase the value of these products just in ratio as the cost of transportation is reduced. But for them, many of the most densely-inhabited, wealthy, and prosperous portions of the country would have remained as wild and uncultivated as they were 100 years ago. But for them, our commerce, considered in reference to its vast magnitude, would hardly have had an existence. They lie at the foundation of, and sustain, all the varied interests of the country.

It was inevitable that the possession of such works—the most potent agencies for good ever yet devised by the ingenuity of man—should be sought by the grasping and selfish, for the purpose of turning, as far as possible, into their own pockets, and at the expense of the nation, the wealth they create. The common mode is to add,

BY "WATERING,"

to their nominal cost. Upon such increase dividends are secured by the imposition of rates far in excess of the cost of transportation. The difference between charge and cost is the measure of the gains. These spoliations have been carried to such an extent as to embarrass most seriously the industries and commerce of the country. Unless they can be speedily corrected, all its material interests will shortly be in the hands of a few great paper-money Barons, and wielded wholly for the purpose of adding to their present enormous possessions.

Take the case of the New York Central and Hudson River roads; they occupy the necessary route of a vast commerce—a commerce that cannot well pass over any other. The value of the absolute control of this route—of the unrestricted power of levying tolls over every pound of merchandise passing over it, can hardly be estimated. Mr. Vanderbilt was not slow in seeing and in turning such an immense advantage to his own account. His great wealth enabled him to get possession of both roads. As soon as they were fairly in his grasp, he commenced a series of "waterings" of

A MAGNITUDE SO VAST

as to be, for a time, really incomprehensible. Their brilliancy gave an air of statesmanship to a most iniquitous conspiracy against the rights of the people. "One murder makes a villian, thousands a hero;" and Mr. Vanderbilt became the idol and hero of the hour. The first act in this great drama was the doubling, in 1867, of the capital stock, then $7,000,000, of the Hudson River Railroad. Upon this stock only 50 per cent was called up; the transaction, consequently, netted the modest sum of $3,500,000. Taught by such instruction, Mr. Vanderbilt, in 1868, declared a scrip dividend of 80 per cent upon the share capital of the Central Railroad, then $28,730,000. This dividend produced $23,036,000! But these vast sums by no means satisfied the maw of this financial agent. He contrived the union of the two roads, and made it the pretext for another stock dividend of 27 per cent on the Central, which produced, with a small addition thereto of alleged surplus earnings, the sum of $8,524,400. At the same time a dividend was declared upon the share capital, increased at the time to $16,020,800, of the Hudson River. This dividend produced the sum of $13,623,800. The following is a

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE SEVERAL WATERINGS.

First watering of Hudson River	$ 3,500,000	
First watering of New York Central	23,036,000—	$26,536,000
Second watering of Hudson River	13,623,800	
Second watering of New York Central	8,524,400—	22,148,200
Grand Total		$48,684,200

The present share capital of the consolidated roads, including the scrip dividend, is $90,000,000. The waterings of Mr. Vanderbilt, consequently, exceed the capital actually paid in, by $7,368,400!

The dividends annually paid upon the waterings, at 8 per cent, equal the sum of $3,894,360! Yet with all this profit of $48,684,200 principal, and $3,894,360 of annual income, Mr. Vanderbilt refuses to pay to the Government, in the shape of an income tax, the paltry sum of 5 per cent on the amount of his waterings. We very recently heard from him at Washington, where he was browbeating the Commissioner of Internal Revenue who is attempting to collect this tax. It is not yet paid, and never will be if Mr. Vanderbilt can prevent it.

The distance from New York to Buffalo, by the line of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, is 442 miles. Mr. Vanderbilt's waterings consequently equal $110,145 per mile for the whole length of this line.

In all these waterings,

NOT A DOLLAR

of their amount had gone into the roads, nor has their capacity to earn been increased a single penny. On the contrary, the cost of transportation must have been largely increased in consequence, as the morale essential to economical management can never be preserved on works whose managers are rolling in wealth from ill-gotten and illegitimate gains. What is the effect upon the poor workman of having constantly before his eyes examples of enormous wealth not gotten by saving and patient industry, but by mere trick,—by what is really a shameless robbery of the public? Will he not look about him to see if he cannot better his condition, either by neglecting his duties, or by filching from the Company, whenever an opportunity offers? Will not universal demoralization, in time, be the inevitable result?

Mr. Vanderbilt stands out in bold relief as the greatest offender against public morality as well as the public welfare; but he is by no means the original in the corrupt and outrageous practices described. The evil, or crime, rather, dates back on this road to 1854, to the formation of the Central Company by the consolidation of several lines. On that occasion the waterings equaled $8,894,500 in certificates bearing 6 per cent interest. This sum, added to the recent waterings, makes a total of

FIFTY-SEVEN MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS!

The interest and dividends accruing annually on this sum equal $4,228,030! The total waterings equal $130,264 to the main line of these roads. The interest annually on the same equals very nearly $10,000 per mile!

Enormous as are these additions to the share capital of this concern, they are liable to be vastly increased any day, and will certainly be increased, provided increased charges will produce increased earnings. Every cent of burden will be imposed upon the road that it will bear. The only limit to charges will be its ability to pay.

By what power are such enormous taxes assessed upon the nation? By no other than that of the fiat of a single individual. Mr. Vanderbilt seizes a road which all must use; and erects, in the shape of freight tariffs, toll-houses on every mile of its line. By such means he wrings in addition to the proper charges of transportation, a tribute of nearly $4,000,000 each year from the labor of

THE MECHANIC AND FARMER.

His tribute is levied upon food,—upon the necessities rather than the luxuries of life, and is levied upon those, consequently, who are the least able to pay.

Such is one example of the vast but irresponsible powers that have grown up unchecked in our republic, and which subject the whole people to the most odious burdens,—to a taxation in which they have not only not the least voice, but which is most odious in form, excessive in amount, most injurious in its application, and levied at the caprice of a self-constituted and irresponsible despot. But Mr. Vanderbilt has his peer in almost every one of our great lines. If they have not realized equal sums, it is not from any fault of their own, but because the works they control will not bear equally excessive imposition. All are equally in conspiracy against the public welfare. All, so far, seem to have enjoyed equal immunity. The public have been too much occupied with other avocations, and too prosperous to appreciate, or to combine against, these attacks upon their most important privileges and interest. But an indifference that was very natural when wheat was worth $2.50 per bushel, will be found to be very unnatural when it is worth only $1. Ill-requited, not remunerative, labor now pays Mr. Vanderbilt's imposition.

THE WHOLE NATION IS GROANING

under this and similar loads. The universal depression that prevails is due largely to the impositions described. Charges of transportation, increased for the purpose of paying dividends on fictitious capital, are now eating up the substance of the people. This fact is beginning everywhere to be understood, and war against the monopolists everywhere declared. Mr. Vanderbilt derives his power of taxation from an act of our Legislature. The power that makes can unmake. If he can retain his grasp upon this body, Congress will be called upon to interfere under the power "to regulate commerce between the States." "Wherever there is wrong, there must be a remedy." I propose, in a series of papers, to state these wrongs. I shall then go to the question of their remedy.

Circular No. 2.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

This line is the complement of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, from Buffalo to Chicago—the two having a length of 982 miles; that of the former from Buffalo to Chicago being 540 miles; that of the latter from New York to Buffalo being 442 miles. This whole line is now

UNDER THE CONTROL OF A SINGLE WILL—

that of Mr. Vanderbilt, he being President of the Central, and his son-in-law, Mr. Horace F. Clark, being President of the Lake Shore.

Mr. Vanderbilt first appeared in the latter line in 1866-'67, when he got control of the Cleveland & Toledo, in order to sever the connection of the New York Central with the West—the opponents of this railway-potentate having at that time the control of the latter road. Here he displayed his watering capacity, though in a very humble way, in the union which he effected between the Cleveland & Toledo and the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula. Upon the share capital of the former, then $5,000,000, a scrip dividend of 25 per cent was paid, amounting to only $1,250,000. But this was in the earlier days of Mr. Vanderbilt's railroad experience, and while he was yet a novice in the aqueous art.

In his waterings of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, Mr. Vanderbilt showed to poor advantage alongside of the trained veterans who for a long time held control of the

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA.

The following statement, taken from the annual reports of the latter Company, of the dividends paid in six years, will show to what account its managers turned their position in this road:

Yr.	Share capital.	Bonded debt.	DIVIDENDS. In stock, per cent.	In bonds, per cent.	In cash, per cent.
1862	3,300,000	1,353,000	10	13½	10
1863	3,600,000	1,507,000	10	....	13
1864	4,000,000	1,503,000	....	....	26
1865	5,000,000	1,501,000	25	....	10
1866	5,000,000	1,500,000	....	....	10
1867	8,750,000	2,500,000	75	20	10
			120	33½	79

The aggregate dividends paid for six years equaled 232½ per cent! The annual rate was 40 per cent. The total amount paid in the six years was $6,697,000!

These dividends commenced on a share capital, in 1861, of $3,000,000. The happy possessor, that year, of $10,000 of stock, held, at the end of six years, $32,500 in stocks and bonds for the original $10,000. In the meantime he received $7,900 in cash; in other words, he received in dividends, in six years, $30,400 on an investment of $10,000.

Brilliant as was this achievement, it was fairly eclipsed by the managers of the

BUFFALO & ERIE RAILROAD

which now forms the eastern portion of the Lake Shore line. In 1866 the share capital of the road, 88 miles long, was $2,200,000. Its funded debt was $1,018,000,—the total capital account being $3,218,000. In 1867 its share capital was watered to the time of $2,000,000. In 1869 it was increased to $6,000,000, and its bonded debt to $4,000,000, making a total of $10,000,000, at which figure it was taken into the consolidated Company. The waterings in this case amounted to $6,778,200, in addition to annual cash dividend of 10 per cent.

The waterings in the line from Buffalo to Cleveland, a distance of 203 miles, equaled $13,379,000, or $65,906 per mile. The dividends upon this sum, at 8 per cent, amount to $1,070,320, or at the rate of $5,272 per mile annually.

The waterings in the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, as already shown, amounted to $1,250,000. In addition to the above specific waterings

THERE WAS A GENERAL ONE,

when the consolidation was entered into, to the extent of $5,440,670. The amount of the share capital of the several companies, according to these reports, immediately preceding their consolidation, was as follows:

	Share capital.	Debts.
Michigan Southern	$12,125,600	$8,876,581
Lake Shore	15,197,700	5,649,000
Buffalo & Erie	6,000,000	4,000,000
	$33,323,300	$18,525,581

The total stock and debt of these lines previous to the consolidation was $51,848,881. The consolidated capital was $35,000,000. The funded and floating debt of the Company, as stated in the first annual report made after the consolidation, deducting leased roads, was $22,289,651. The two made an aggregate of $57,289,551.

THE TOTAL WATERING

in the whole line, consequently, equaled $20,065,870, as follows:

Waterings in Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula	$6,597,000
Waterings in Buffalo & Erie	6,778,200
Waterings in Cleveland & Toledo	1,250,000
Excess of new capital over old	5,440,670
	$20,065,870

This was a year ago. The capital account of this Company has been increased to probably $65,000,000, as provision was made, by the terms of consolidation, for a bonded debt of $30,000,000. It is to be presumed that amount has been wholly issued.

As shown in the previous circular, the watering in the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad equaled $57,576,900. The watering in the Lake Shore, added to this sum, makes a total of $77,644,670. The dividends paid on this sum, at 8 per cent, equal $6,211,725 annually. The waterings equal

$79,000 PER MILE

for the whole distance from New York to Chicago. The dividends paid equal $6,325, annually, per mile, for the whole distance.

The capital account of the New York Central & Hudson River and the Lake Shore Railroads, equals $163,017,203. The amount of their waterings equals $77,644,770. Their actual cost, consequently, has been $85,372,433. The waterings, $79,000 per mile, equal to the cost of constructing a first-class, double-track railroad, laid with steel rails, direct from New York to Chicago, costing $100,000 to the mile, with an equipment sufficient to earn $40,000,000 annually.

The present charge for transporting freight over the line equals, say, 2¼ cents per ton per mile. Of this sum, 1¼ cents per ton per mile represent cost of transportation,—and 1¼ cents per ton per mile profits on capital. Admitting this rate of charge produces 8 per cent upon $163,000,000,—the nominal cost of the road,—then, if dividends were to be declared upon cost only,—upon $85,000,000,—the charge for the capital might be

REDUCED VERY NEARLY ONE HALF,

or to ⅝ of a cent per ton per mile. In such case, the reduction per ton for the whole distance of 982 miles would be $6.14. For example: it costs 40 cents per 100 pounds to bring grain—which is fourth-class freight—from Chicago to New York; this is 24 cents per bushel of 60 pounds. Allowing 60 per cent of this sum, or 14 cents per bushel, for cost of transportation, we have 10 cents per bushel for profit on the actual capital. Now, as the nominal capital is double the capital invested, 10 cents a bushel has to be added to pay dividends on the entire $163,000,000. Every ton of freight transported pays this tribute. Nothing now escapes this universal tax.

If the State or General Government should impose a tax of 1 cent a bushel on grain, it would create a revolution, and yet Com. Vanderbilt taxes the producers

10 CENTS A BUSHEL

that an 8 per cent dividend may be paid on his watered stock.

Such is a statement of the burdens placed upon the commerce of one great route. The managers of this, in connection with those of two other great lines, constitute a *grand monopoly* which holds in its grasp the internal commerce, and with it the material interest, of the whole country. Whatever they decide in secret conclave is law. In rates of charges for transportation they fix the profits of labor and capital, the price of food, of fuel, in fact, of everything that is consumed. They just met at Erie to consider and correct the evils of excessive and ruinous competition! At this conclave, rates were advanced about 25 per cent, though the telegraph announced an advance of only 10 per cent. But Mr. Vanderbilt must have more money to give him 8 per cent on the $77,646,870 of bogus capital. If 25 per cent will not do it, 50 must be added. It is winter—all the water-routes are closed. The West is full of produce which must come forward.

NO MATTER WHAT PORTION OF ITS VALUE

Mr. Vanderbilt may take in charges for transportation.

Is there no remedy for such abuses and oppressions? Of course there is. The statement of them is the remedy. The Western farmer is not going to pay Mr. Vanderbilt on his bogus stock; neither is the Eastern merchant or manufacturer. They will either compel him to disgorge, or will prescribe to him the rate they will pay. But it is not to be expected that an annual tribute of $6,211,725 will be given up without a tremendous struggle. Mr. Vanderbilt may hold on for a year or two. If the present Legislature will not give relief, the members returned to the next will. The people have too much of taxation assessed by legitimate governments—by powers instituted by themselves—to put up with self-constituted and illegitimate ones, whose rapacity is only measured by their ability to oppress. They will give him a fair, even generous return for the money that has been actually invested, but they will not give him a dollar upon share capital that does not represent an investment. This is the issue that the public will make with him.

Circular No. 3.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The waterings in this great concern have been equally excessive, though of a different character from those described in the previous circulars. A direct one, however, of $6,030,500 was made at the time of its consolidation with the Galena & Chicago, the holders of stock in the latter being allowed two shares for one previously held, "to equalize values,"—a phrase greatly in vogue with the self-constituted tax-gatherers who now control and levy their contributions upon all our great avenues of trade. The natural and equitable mode would have been, to equalize *down* instead of *up*, as the shares of the Northwestern, at the time, were comparatively worthless, while those of the Galena & Chicago commanded only *par*. But a square consolidation would have left no plunder, the sole inducement thereto, in the hands of the parties manipulating it.

The great waterings in this road have been effected through

LEASES OF OTHER LINES.

The most important of these was that of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, through Iowa, a distance of 353 miles, and owned by two corporations,—the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska owning the link of 81 miles from the Mississippi River to Cedar Rapids; and the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Company owning that from Cedar Rapids to the Missouri, a distance of 272 miles. This line had a land-grant of 1,422,109 acres. A party of shrewd operators got hold of this line, and set themselves at work to get this magnificent domain into their own hands, and, at the same time, to get rid of the road that had to be built to secure it. This interesting problem was solved in the following manner: The managers of the Chicago & Northwestern agreed to take a lease of the two roads *without* the land, paying 47½ per cent of the gross earnings (afterwards reduced to 37½ per cent) of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Road, and $1,750 per mile upon the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Road, up to the 1st of January, 1871, and thereafter at the following rate: to pay $700 per mile of the $1,500 per mile first earned, 33⅓ per cent of the $3,000 next earned, and 20 per cent upon all earnings in excess of $4,500 per mile. The rental of the first-named road the past year was $557,450, the proportion of gross earnings paid being 42½ per cent, the reduction from 47½ to 37½ per cent taking effect for six months of the fiscal year only. At the same rate of gross earnings, the rental (37½ per cent) the present year will be $492,270, the gross earnings of the past year being $1,312,710. The gross earnings of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Road, for the past year, were $2,106,476. The total for both lines was $3,419,186. The earnings per mile of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Road, the past year, were $7,744. At this rate, the rental for the present year will be $2,348 per mile, or a gross sum of $638,656. The total rental of the two lines, consequently, will be $1,130,926. The capital of this rental, at 7 per cent, is $16,157,375. This transaction is known as

THE BLAIR & AMES GRAB.

Now, the cost of this line to the parties holding the same could not have exceeded $20,000 per mile, or a gross sum of $7,060,000. The rails were laid, and bridges built; this is about all. There were no equipments, and no accommodations for business, except those supplied by the lessees. The rails laid on the greater portion of it were only forty-five pounds to the yard, and had to be replaced soon after the lessees had come into possession of it. The profit paid to the parties constructing it, consequently, was $11,097,375. The cost of the road to the lessees—that is, the capitalized rental—is $45,771 per mile. It would require an expenditure of $20,000 per mile, in addition, upon it, in construction and equipment, since they came into possession of it, to bring the road to its present condition. This sum brings up the cost to $65,771 per mile, or up to a total of $23,115,163. The interest on this sum, at 7 per cent, is $1,618,061.

The capital account for the leased roads, as stated by the respective Companies, amounts to $20,345,500,—that of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska being $4,725,500, made up of $3,916,300 of stock, and $810,000 of bonds; that of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River being $15,620,000, and made up of $8,000,000 of stock and $7,620,000 of bonds.

The land-grant to the Iowa lines was 1,422,109 acres. Of this quantity, certificates for $1,200,000 acres had been issued more than a year ago. These lands, at the low valuation of $7 per acre, are worth $8,400,000. The value of these lands, added to the unquestioned profit from the construction of the road, makes a total of $17,097,275. This sum measures the profit that one party made out of this affair in the course of a few years.

Another example, of the same kind, was that of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, of Minnesota. A party got hold of this line, built the road, took the land, and then turned over the road, without the lands, to the Chicago & Northwestern, at about $35,000 per mile, or nearly twice its cost. The road had no connection whatever with the Chicago & Northwestern. It did not, in fact, come within 100 miles of any portion of the road of the latter Company. A lease might just as well have been taken of a road on the Pacific Coast. The Winona & St. Peters line ran through an unsettled country, and could not, for years, be expected to pay a remunerative return on its cost. In addition to the rental paid, the Northwestern had to complete and equip it, carrying the cost of the line to this Company up, probably, to $40,000 per mile. The land-grant to the Winona & St. Peters Company was 1,410,000 acres. Of this vast grant, 342,876 acres had been confirmed to it on the 1st day of July, 1869. The value of the land acquired equals $2,399,632. Assuming the profits of the construction to have been $15,000 per mile for 126 miles, the aggregate was $1,890,000. The total profit, both from lands and construction, was $4,286,632. This affair was known as

THE BARNEY GRAB.

Another example in kind was that of the Peninsula Railroad of Michigan; a land-grant road, entitled to 346,880 acres, of which 218,880 acres had been certified to the Company on the 1st day of July, 1869. This road was built and consolidated with the Northwestern, *without the lands*, at a rate of about $40,000 per mile. The length of this road is 73 miles. Its cost to its projectors was about $20,000 per mile. The profit on construction was about $1,460,000. The value of its land-grant, at $7 per acre, was $1,532,160. The profits of the transaction, consequently, were $2,992,160. The Peninsula Road had no connection whatever with the Northwestern, nor did it come within 50 miles of any portion of the line of the latter. This is known as

THE OGDEN & TILDEN GRAB.

The total amount of lands already ceded to the three Companies whose roads are leased to the Northwestern amounted on the 1st of July, 1869, to 1,763,256 acres. Their value at $7 per acre is $12,328,792. Large additions are to be made to the present cessions. The profits arising from construction of the roads could not have been less than $12,447,375. The profits, so far, to outsiders, on the three lines, have been $24,776,163. The *inside* profits have been $8,840,650, to-wit: The waterings in favor of the Galena & Chicago of $6,030,500 at the time of the consolidation; and $2,810,110 of scrip dividends paid in 1868.

THE TOTAL PROFITS

have been $33,616,777, as shown in the following tabular statement:

Roads.	Waterings.	Profits of construc'n.	Profits on Land-grants.
Chicago & N. W.	$8,840,510	......	......
Ch., Iowa & Neb.; C. Rapids & Mo.		$9,097,375	$8,400,000
Winona & St. Ptrs		1,890,000	2,396,632
Peninsula		1,460,000	1,532,160
	$8,840,510	$12,447,375	$12,328,792

What was the motive that induced the Chicago & Northwestern Company to make contracts so destructive to its own interests, and without gaining any advantage from the land-grants to leased lines? The leases were the product of

GROSS CORRUPTION OR FOLLY.

It hardly matters now which. Suffice it to say, it was a gross perversion of a most sacred trust, for which perversion the public are paying bitterly. They, paying on the roads at double cost, have derived no advantage whatever from the grants so munificently made. These grants should in all cases have been made the basis of the securities issued by each Company. The proceeds of their sale should have retired these securities, reducing in an equal degree the cost of the roads, with a corresponding reduction in the charges for transportation. By the time the lands were sold, the reduction in the amount of the securities issued would have equaled such proceeds, or the sum of $12,342,792. The annual interest on this sum is $858,995. This sum would have been the annual gain to the commerce of the country, had these lands been applied, as they should have been, to the construction of the roads.

Another course might have been taken,—that adopted in the case of the Illinois Central. That Company was required to pay 7 per cent of its gross earnings, annually, into the State Treasury, as the price of the transfer of the land-grant to the Company. This percentage yields the State some $600,000 annually. A great evil necessarily results from severing land-grants from the railroad to which they are made. If retained by the owners of the road, the latter have every motive to encourage their occupation, as the means of creating a traffic. They would offer the lands at low rates, and on long credits, and give every facility and indulgence possible to the settlers.

These lands are now wholly held—Irish fashion—

BY ABSENTEES, OR SPECULATORS,

greatly to the injury of the railroads and to the interests of the people, who demand cheap lands and speedy settlement. But, from the extravagant prices asked, these land-grants are still vast wastes, and are likely for years to remain so. They cost their owners nothing; on the other hand, their owners made vast sums by the construction of the roads by which the lands were acquired. They consequently can hold them till they realize the extravagant price demanded for them. When sold, they are to be paid for by the labor of the pioneer, and not by the capital of the rich.

The total amount of the capital and debts of the two Companies, on the 1st day of June, 1864, when the consolidation went into effect, was $30,514,000. The length of line then in operation was 509 miles. Its cost per mile was $60,098. The capital account of the Company on the 1st day of June, 1870, the date of the last annual report, was $51,108,591. The capitalized rental of the leased roads was $16,157,375. The total capital account of the Company, consequently, was $67,265,966. The present length of line owned and leased by the Company is 1,156 miles. The cost per mile is $58,200. The increase of the capital account, in six years, has been $36,751,966, or at the rate of $6,125,327 annually. The increase of mileage has been 507 miles. The cost per mile has increased from $50,098 to $58,200.

The above statement does not include the Winona & St. Peters Road, whose 7 per cent bonds are guaranteed by the Chicago & Northwestern, nor the several lines which the Company are now building, such as the Trempeleau, whose bonds pay 10 per cent interest; the Iowa Midland, whose 8 per cent bonds have recently been privately negotiated; and the line from Madison to LaCrosse.

[The Directors in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, as in the Erie, are elected for one, two, and three years. It is due to some of the present Board to state that they were not parties to these original land-grant swindles.]

The examples that have been cited in this and the previous circulars show how universal have been the

CORRUPTIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR RAILROADS.

These all result in an excessive cost of the works, and fall, in the end, wholly upon the people. Upon such costs, dividends and interest are sought to be paid by excessive rates of charges. The people, consequently, suffer just in ratio as those preying upon them grow rich.

Since writing the above circular, I have been favored with a communication, signed by Samuel Barton, and addressed to "the holders of the capital stock and consolidation certificates of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad." Mr. Barton is a near relative of Com. Vanderbilt, and unquestionably speaks by authority. By him I am charged with willful falsification from pecuniary motives. I disclaim, utterly, having any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in New York Central stock or scrip; nor have I had, for a long time. Mr. Barton's role is that of the lawyer who said "he had no evidence to offer in defense, but should proceed to abuse the plaintiff to the best of his ability." I stated that of all the waterings not a dollar went into the road. This is denied. Commodore Vanderbilt might as well have denied the issue of the certificates themselves. The public have a right to ask you how much money you paid for the millions of certificates issued to yourself. If you paid nothing, did the recipients of your bounty, and who were in your secret, pay anything? If nothing was paid, then these certificates were a stock dividend; and, such being the case, have you paid the 5 per cent Government tax on them? Is anything received on these certificates by way of dividends? If so, how much, and who pays? By what authority did you and your Board, summoned by your warrant to a midnight session,

PLACE A PERPETUAL MORTGAGE

of $44,428,330 upon the commerce of the country, without the equivalent to the public of a dollar? All this, Commodore, was done at your behest.

In your defense, you cite your management of the Harlem, another most oppressive monopoly. I did not refer to it; reserving it for another circular. But, as you have brought it in, will you answer a few questions here? Did you not, while a Trustee, issue to yourself a large amount of its bonds at 50 per cent on the dollar? Have you not, since assuming control of this property, advanced the tariff on milk from ½ to 1¾ cents per quart,—a 300 per cent additional freight tariff on one item alone? Is this the way you have stamped your individuality, economy, and genius upon the Harlem Road?

Mr. Vanderbilt has had charge of the New York Central Road for three years. According to Mr. Barton, and the sworn statement of the officers of the road in 1867, he has, in that time, added only three locomotives to the number in use prior to '67. In a future circular, I propose to show the exact value of the improvements he has made on this line since obtaining control of it, and the amount of additional stock he has issued and received the money for.

Mr. Barton insists upon Mr. Vanderbilt's wonderful abilities as a railroad man. No one denies this. But, with his untold millions before he had anything to do with the New York Central, would it not have been more gracious and meritorious in him to have turned his transcendent abilities to the

REDUCTION OF THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION,

and to alleviate the burdens that now press so heavily upon the commerce of the country, and upon labor? That the stockholders have no cause to complain of Mr. Vanderbilt's management is too evident to have needed the proof Mr. Barton deduces; but it is the people, and not their servants, who should reap the benefits resulting from such good management. They create the trade of these great highways, and, as that trade increases, it is not a corresponding increase of scrip capital, but a corresponding reduction in freight-charges, that they, whom the roads are built and run to serve, have a right to expect.

Circular No. 4.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

The managers of railroads have a great many different ways of robbing the people. Com. Vanderbilt does not build railroads; he buys them; doubles, by his waterings, their share capital, and doubles in the same way his profits—provided, always, he can make the people pay dividends on his watered stock. This is the measure and scope of his wonderful genius as a railroad man. In the Chicago & Northwestern there was a different role. Contractors and speculators (outsiders mainly) made the money here. They found pliant and supple Directors to take the shells and give them back the oyster. The public, unfortunately, has to pay for the shells the full price of the bivalve, in the increased prices upon whatever they eat, drink, or wear. For every blunder, for every act of unfaithfulness or fraud,

THE PEOPLE PAY THE PENALTY.

It may be all the same to the parties building or owning a road, whether it cost $50,000 or $100,000 per mile. To the public the difference is that between the amount of dividends paid on these sums.

The method with the Milwaukee & St. Paul managers has been different from any of those named. The money made here is by an inside "ring," who build and buy railroads, and sell them, at their own price, to the one they control. This is a safe and easy way, but contrasts poorly with the brilliant effrontery of Com. Vanderbilt, who despises and defies public opinion. Everybody feels it to be a mean and sneaking thing for A B, as contractor, to sell his wares to A B, as railroad-Director, because the offender can so easily cover his trail that detection or punishment—removal from office, which is the penalty most feared, because it removes from opportunities to plunder—is almost impossible.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Road is a patchwork, made up of all kinds of material, and taken in at

PRICES WHICH BEST SUITED ITS MANAGERS.

What the several portions cost it is impossible to tell, as they are all lumped together in one mass. It is equally impossible to tell what the several pieces earn, or what they are worth. One of these, the McGregor & Yankton line, which had a land-grant of 1,536,000 acres, is now being built by a "ring" controlled by Milwaukee & St. Paul Directors, and, as fast as built, turned over, without equipment, to this Company, minus the lands and at twice its cost. Already 126 miles have been built. The land that will, in this way, be secured to the "Ring" will be worth, probably, $10,000,000! The road is being built through a country almost destitute of population, and cannot, for a long time, pay much, if any, more than running expenses.

Another land-grant line, which now composes a portion of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, was the Minnesota Central. The land-grant calls for 643,403 acres. This link was put into the consolidated Company at the price demanded by the "Ring" who built it, and after they had severed from it the lands, to be confiscated for their own benefit and use.

Another land-grant road which the Milwaukee & St. Paul Ring have got hold of is the Hastings & Dakota, which is entitled to a grant of 550,000 acres. Of this line, 50 miles are built. It is fair to presume that this road is to be built and put upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul in the same manner as have been the other land-grant lines already named.

Another, or the same, "Ring" are building a direct line of road upon the banks of the Mississippi, from St. Paul to La Crosse, to be sold to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company when the rails are laid. This is a rival-line to one already in operation, and belonging to the same Company. The two are parallel to each other, and will compete mainly for the same traffic. A third road, the West Wisconsin, now being built by another railroad company, will also be parallel to the two named. When completed, which it speedily will be, there will be three roads competing for a business only sufficient to support one.

Another magnificent operation, and in which vast genius for railroading was shown, was the leasing of the Western Union Railroad to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. The former was

A THOROUGHLY BROKEN-DOWN CONCERN,

never having paid a dollar, either in interest or dividends. By the last annual report of this Company, made for 1868, its share capital was put down at $3,267,693, its funded debt at $4,000,000, and its floating debt at $1,396,446! The gross and net earnings for four years after its opening were stated as follows:

	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.
1865	$689,247	$ 97,452
1866	815,964	142,793
1867	775,073	128,659
1868	758,785	140,150

The net earnings for the four years averaged $127,008 annually. But, with these earnings, the Company became each year all the more involved. It is not probable that a single dollar was earned that could be made applicable, either to interest or dividends. The road might literally be said to start from nowhere, and to run to nowhere. It is growing worse and worse every year,—being ground to powder by the Chicago & Northwestern and other rival lines. But this was just the field for a

GRAND DISPLAY OF RAILROAD SKILL.

A portion of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Ring bought up a controlling interest in its stock, and sold it to their Company,—or, rather, exchanged stock for stock, to the amount of $1,507,500, whereby said Company become possessed of this wonderful property. I believe that, as a part of the transaction, the bond-holders consented to reduce their bonds to $3,500,000. Upon this sum the Milwaukee & St. Paul is to pay at the rate of 7 per cent, $245,000 annually. In addition, it pays dividends upon the stock issued in exchange for that of the Western Union, at the rate of 7 per cent, and amounting to $105,525 annually. The total rental paid for the Western Union Road, assuming that the Milwaukee & St. Paul continues to pay dividends, amounts to $345,525 annually,—and all this for a property the net earnings of which were not sufficient to keep the Company on its legs. But, even with the net earnings claimed (of $127,008), the annual balance against the Milwaukee & St. Paul, resulting from the transaction, amounts to $218,517. No portion of the lines of the two roads came within 20 miles of each other. They run, in fact, in opposite directions. Their eastern termini, on Lake Michigan, were more than 20 miles apart; their western, on the Mississippi River, were 200 miles apart. The interests of the two Companies were neither mutual nor antagonistic. The St. Paul, as far as any benefit was to be derived, might as well have leased the Hoosac Tunnel or the road of the Boston, Hartford & Erie.

Is it to be wondered at that scrip dividends are the order of the day with the Milwaukee & St. Paul, in spite of the boast of its Directors, in their report of 1869, that, "having completed their improvements and paid therefor from the earnings of the road for 1868, the policy of the Directors in future will be to divide the net earnings in cash to the share-holders." The next dividend made was a proper commentary upon all these high-sounding but hollow promises. The net earnings of the Company, instead of being applied to cash dividends, have been, and must be, used to sustain the worthless railway property which the managers of this Company have purchased and sold to it. When dividends are earned and paid in cash on the common stock of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad by the present management, the Millennium will not be far off.

By the declaration of dividends in stock, all the losses resulting from misconduct and frauds are sought to be thrown upon the people, in

INCREASED CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION.

The only way to meet and correct such abuses is by a law which shall, by the severest penalties, prohibit altogether scrip dividends. Those already declared by the Milwaukee & St. Paul amount to $3,152,847,—to pay 7 per cent on which the people are to be taxed $220,699 annually. To this fictitious capital is to be added the sum of $1,507,500 of capital issued to the Western Union, making a total watered capital of $4,760,347, in addition to that paid in the purchase of land-grant lines. I judge, however, that such dividends are about played out, even in the Milwaukee & St. Paul, as the last one of the kind caused a fall of some 10 per cent in its stock. It was a transaction too barefaced for even a credulous public,—it was a further watering of that which before had neither consistency nor color left.

The Company opened last year 100 miles of new line. It increased its share capital in the meantime $5,238,600, and its funded debt $1,050,932. The aggregate of these for 1869 was $34,564,213; for 1870 it was $40,853,854. The increase was $6,289,641, or nearly 20 per cent. The increase of earnings was from $7,250,868 to $7,420,061, or at the rate of little over 2 per cent. This is the way watering works: Increase of capital 20 per cent—of earnings 2 per cent. Nor is this the only way watering works. On those roads, whose capital stock has been largely watered by the issue of additional stock and scrip dividends,

EVERYTHING IS MADE SUBSERVIENT

to the one necessity of securing sufficient net earnings to pay the promised 8 per cent on these illegal issues. Not only are the charges of transportation advanced, but the expenses of the road are curtailed, and an economy practiced, profitable, no doubt, to the holders of the fraudulent stock, but perilous to the traveling public. First-class men, unwilling to give their services at less than their fair market-value, are replaced by ignorant and inferior workmen who contract to do double duty for half wages; a brakeman is discharged here, and a flagman there; passenger trains are permitted to make up lost time by running at full speed over draw-bridges—no matter how dark and frosty the night,—and to meet heavy freight trains while they are crossing the same structure. The worn-out running gear yields to the frost; an axle snaps; oil cars jump the track and block the way of a late and rapidly-approaching express; there is no one to haul down the white signal-light which proclaims all right; a fearful collision, is the result; the oil is ignited and in turn fires the passenger cars; the bridge—a weak wooden structure, unable to stand the weight and jar—gives way, and

FIVE-AND-TWENTY ROASTING HUMAN BEINGS

are dashed on and under the ice that covers the river below. But these are unavoidable accidents. These Companies keep as many employes as they can, consistent with their dividend-obligations, and, as these obligations increase, expensive safeguards must be dispensed with, even though a frightful increase of the dangers attending railway-travel be the result.

Of all the varieties of fraud and mismanagement, there is none so dangerous and fatal as for Directors of railroads to engage in the construction or purchase of these works for the purpose of foisting them, at their own price, upon those they control. The only question considered in such cases is the ability of the Companies to take and pay for them. Now, no road should be built (except as a private enterprise) where there is not the promise of a fair return upon its cost. Where the parties building are responsible to themselves alone for their blunders and losses, no others will be undertaken. Such as are built will be economically constructed and managed. But, where the parties are relieved of all such responsibility, utter disaster and ruin are the certain result. They never stop until compelled to do so by the poverty or bankruptcy of their victims. The "Ring" in the Milwaukee & St. Paul are fast getting to the end of their tether. A few more additions of unproductive and competing lines, a few more dividends in *scrip*, and all will be up with this concern.

THE DIVERSION OF LAND-GRANTS

from the purposes for which they were made has already become a colossal evil, and should immediately engage the attention of Congress. There are three great lines in Iowa alone from which the land-grants have been severed, to wit: that made to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, of 1,422,109 acres; that made to the McGregor & Yankton Railroad, of 1,536,000 acres, and that to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, of 1,226,163 acres. These grants included 4,184,270 acres,—an area equal to that of the State of Massachusetts, or about 7,000 square miles. This immense domain is now held by absentees, on speculation—a most odious and injurious mode of holding our wild lands. All these three lines have been leased. The owners of the lands, consequently, have no motive but to get the most they can for their land-grants, which have been wholly diverted from the objects for which they were made. The same parties have realized immense sums from the construction of the roads. At $7 per acre for these lands they have an additional profit of nearly $30,000,000 left. This vast sum is to be wrung from the sweat of the pioneer. In the meantime the roads must remain without traffic till the lands are sold and settled. The interests of the absentee owners and of the railroads are now wholly antagonistic.

Had the railroads held the lands, they would have promoted their early settlement, and would, of necessity, have proved kind and beneficent landlords. The absentees are certain to prove

MOST INDIFFERENT AND SELFISH ONES.

Congress should immediately interpose in all such cases, and forbid any further severance of the land-grants from the lines to which they were made. Such a step, to be sure, is locking the stable-door after all the best horses have been stolen. Where the grants have been misappropriated, they should, in all cases, be resumed. There are many valuable grants undisposed of. Others may yet be made. All such grants should be the basis of all securities that may be issued for the purpose of building the roads. The mode of their sale, and the prices to be paid, should be accurately defined, so that the grants, while they promote the construction of railroads, will, at the same time, advance the public welfare.

Circular No. 5.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Railroads are vested with the right to take private property for public use. This prerogative of Government is granted them in consideration of their public utility, but; as now conducted,

THEY BARELY FULFIL

their beneficent purpose. Labor and skill have removed the obstacles in the way of cheap and easy transit, and yet the farmer gets no profit on his products, nor the merchant or manufacturer on his wares.

It will be seen by the following table that, of the four trunk railroads connecting this city with the Far West—

The New York Central & Hudson has increased its stock by watering	$57,576,700
The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has increased its stock by watering	20,065,870
The Chicago & Northwestern has increased its stock by watering	8,840,510
And its managers have made, by profits on construction	12,447,375
And, by profits on land-grants	12,328,792
The Milwaukee & St. Paul has increased its stock by watering	4,760,347
Profits land-grants	19,105,842
Total	$135,125,436

Here is

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

in excess of the actual cost of these roads—enough, expended without waste, to build and equip a first-class, double-track road—steel rails and iron bridges—from New York to Omaha, and with a line to St. Paul.

The lines I have mentioned in this series of circulars pass through the wealthiest and most productive sections of this country, from the seaboard to Omaha and St. Paul. All who use them are robbed by the few who own and control them. Nor does the evil stop here. If Com. Vanderbilt and his imitators can double the capital of their respective roads, they can treble and quadruple it; in fact, there is no limit which they may not pass. Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, may well ask, "Is the created greater than its creator?" Can private property be seized on the plea of public good; and then, when the benefits promised are about to be realized, shall the purposes for which these roads are supposed to be built and run be totally ignored? Are these railways, chartered by the States, under the belief that the people are to be the gainers, and the commerce and wealth of the whole country largely and rapidly increased by their construction and operation, to be appropriated by a few rich, shrewd, and unprincipled men, and used merely as a means of enriching themselves? Shall the desire of the Vanderbilts to be worth $100,000,000 enable them to ride rough-shod over the interests of the community at large, and treat with ruffianly contempt the just demands of those to whose heretofore quiet submission, under the infliction of a great wrong, they owe their ill-gotten gains?

The time has come when these questions must be answered.

LOW RATES OF TRANSPORTATION

are now a necessity to all classes of the people, and they must be had. Very little wheat is grown within 500 miles of tide-water. The great fields for this staple are constantly moving West, and will soon be 1,500 miles inland. Corn is not raised for export within 1,000 miles of New York.

The great arteries of commerce can no longer be permitted to remain under the control of despots, whose will is law, whose charges have no reference to cost, whose fixed purpose is to get all they can, and who pay themselves an income on property which has cost them nothing, with money filched from those who labor honestly for their bread.

How can the great necessaries of life be transported from the seats of production to the markets, and still leave a fair margin for profit to the producer? The solving of this problem means, for the East, cheap food; for the interior, a reasonable profit to labor; and, for the whole country, the turning to their proper account of its illimitable resources.

The foreign markets, as well as our own, are to be considered. The prices of breadstuffs in New York are regulated by those in London. The competitors of the Iowa and Minnesota farmers are the wheat-growers of Hungary and Russia. The railroads of the two countries named have, within a few years, opened up immense grain-growing districts, as productive as our own, and much more favorably situated in reference to the foreign markets.

We have nearly lost the monopoly once possessed in our railways, in the construction of which we were far in advance of all other agricultural nations. It is only to be regained by the reduction of the cost of transportation to a point which will enable us, as formerly, to undersell our rivals, and still have a fair margin left us for profit.

This matter of freight charges would regulate itself but for the "Vanderbilt system" referred to.

THERE CAN BE NO REFORM

while men of such unlimited rapacity, men so lost to what is regarded as fair and honest dealing between man and man, men who never *build* railroads to get a fair return of their outlay, but buy them to use as a means of oppression and extortion, control our great avenues of trade. If it is determined that Mr. Vanderbilt, his family, and a few chosen friends, are to have $4,000,000 annually out of the people of this State, without any equivalent, by all means let a law be passed to that effect, that the burthen may be borne equally, and the local interests along the line of the road not be made to suffer exclusively from this unjust exaction. The improvements made in the means of locomotion are daily and hourly lessening the running expenses of our railroads, but this saving is represented by an issue of bogus stock, not a reduction in the cost of transportation.

The tonnage moved last year equaled 130,000,000 tons. In 1851 it did not exceed 5,000,000 tons. This vast increase is the creation of our railways within the past twenty years. The quantity moved shows the primary importance of this subject. If a saving could be effected equal to 50 cents per ton in the movement of this freight, the gain to the whole country

WOULD BE $75,000,000 ANNUALLY.

There were raised in the United States, the past year, 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn. One cent per bushel saved on this quantity would equal $10,000,000; 10 cents per bushel would equal $100,000,000. If 10 cents per bushel could be added to the profits, the production of this staple would double in quantity in a few years,—doubling the traffic of the railroads, and adding largely to the business and wealth of the country.

How much must the rate be reduced to give this profit of 10 cents per bushel on corn grown 1,000 miles from New York? Only about 3 mills per ton per mile, or 1-10 of a mill per bushel per mile! The railroads named could not only reduce their rates on corn 3 mills per ton per mile,

BUT THREE TIMES THREE,

and still have abundant margin for profits upon the honest costs of the road. It is not necessary to go far for the proof of this. Grain can be shipped by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and its connections, from St. Louis to Baltimore, 18 to 20 cents per bushel cheaper than to New York from St. Louis, by way of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Central & Hudson Railroads; and the same road carried first-class freight, the past winter, 50 cents per 100 pounds cheaper from Baltimore to Chicago and St. Louis, than the other two lines charged from New York to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Baltimore & Ohio Road passes for a long distance through and over mountains; its tunnels and grades are numerous, and the latter heavy, and its working-expenses necessarily large. It was an object of peculiar aversion during the war, and suffered constantly by the destruction of its track, bridges, rolling-stock, &c. Its losses by freshets have been frequent and heavy, and yet it pays an 8 per cent dividend, and shows, by its report of 1870, a surplus of $21,375,030 "invested in the various branch and connecting roads, and the greater improvements which it has been continuously constructing on the main line." So much for

GOOD AND HONEST MANAGEMENT.

The exorbitant charges on the principal trunk lines running from this city West are daily and hourly driving trade from Manhattan Island, and building up the neighboring markets of the seaboard. It is not only the produce flowing from the interior to the sea that is thus being diverted, but the New York sugar and other manufacturers find themselves unable to compete with those of Boston, Baltimore, Portland, and other places, because the latter are, by their facilities for cheaper transportation West enabled to undersell them.

These railroad frauds and swindles are not exclusively confined to the old roads, but there are series of new lines, started by the merest financial adventurers, who build the roads, rob them of their land-grants (where they receive any), mortgage them to the extent of twice their cost, and then issue, in addition to this, stock equal in many instances to the amount of the bonds.

The remedy for such wrongs and abuses as these lies in legislative action. What do managers living in New York care about the prices that the people pay for the transportation of their products? Nothing, except to get the highest rates. They are absentees, and have no interests to be appealed to, nor can they be reached on any ground of public consideration. But the States that gave these corporations their existence can

REGULATE AND CONTROL THEIR ACTION.

In the words of a petition now being extensively circulated and signed in this State, railroads are public highways, constructed for public use, and the public are entitled to all the benefits resulting therefrom, beyond the adequate compensation due their constructers and operators. Upon this plea were their charters asked for, for this purpose were they authorized, and sound policy will permit no departure from this principle. It certainly will not do to let railroad corporations, singly or in combination, usurp the legitimate functions of Government or unjustly oppress the people.

An organized effort to correct these abuses is demanded.

The people should, therefore, ask their Legislatures to pass laws to regulate the rates of fare and transportation on every railroad operated by steam within the limits of their respective States, and make the same as near uniform as may be, and so that the amount collected shall in no instance be more than sufficient to pay an annual dividend of

EIGHT PER CENT ON THE ACTUAL COST

of construction and equipment, after paying operating expenses; and reserving sufficient to keep the road, depots, bridges, and rolling stock in perfect order; and providing that all in excess of this shall go into the Treasury of the State, for the use and benefit thereof.

Also, to pass a law authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to supervise the operations of these roads, to see that they are made safe, and that the laws in regard to them are complied with.

Also, that no railroad company or corporation shall hold or possess any property in real estate, save as an easement for public use.

Also, prohibiting, under severe penalties, any officer or employe of such roads from being pecuniarily interested in any business done upon the road wherewith they are connected as officer or employe, save and except where the proceeds of such business goes into the treasury of said road for the mutual benefit of all the stockholders. And to enact such other laws as will cure the evils complained of.

IN THE MATTER OF THROUGH FREIGHT,

the Federal Government could, and should, interfere, in virtue of the power it possesses to regulate the commerce between the States.

Such action would at once bring the managers of roads to their senses. Instead of spending their whole time in New York, manipulating the market and maturing schemes for bogus issues of stock, they would be found, where they should always be, upon the lines of their respective roads, making their dividends out of savings, out of good management and economies introduced, and of which they themselves would set the example.

The people's representatives cannot refuse to grant protection against this usurpation by individuals of a power to tax and oppress the public for private gain, which even the Federal and State Governments would not dare to exercise. We are told by one of our prominent and widely-known public speakers that we have no Legislatures; that our legislators are bought and sold by the railway corporations as mutton is bought and sold in the market; and that the time will soon come when the controllers of the great line which spans this Continent, connecting New York and San Francisco, will have acquired such wealth and influence that Congress will sit merely as

A COMMITTEE TO REGISTER THEIR DECREES.

If the present State Legislatures refuse to grant the relief required and demanded by their constituents, men can and must be found whose support of the interests they are chosen to protect cannot be "bought off."

The people of the whole country are the sufferers from this infamous monopoly; they have the remedy in their own hands, and should apply it at once.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

H. W. French, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

W. L. Curtiss, of Buffalo, is at the Briggs.

C. S. Blocks, of New York, is at the Briggs.

J. F. Wood, of Columbus, is at the Gardner.

C. P. Morgan, of Salt Lake, is at the Pacific.

J. H. Smallwood, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Henry W. Reeve, of New York, is at the Gardner.

It is rumored that Old Storey is losing his wits.

G. M. Stickney, of Minneapolis, is at the Pacific.

J. K. Small, of New Orleans, is at the Sherman.

A. H. Howard, of Grand Haven, is at the Briggs.

Col. G. W. Dickey, of San Francisco, is at the Pacific.

R. R. Miles, of Logansport, Ind., is at the Gardner.

Gen. D. E. Hill, of Akron, O., is at the West Side Briggs.

Col. H. A. Edwards, of Alton, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Earl of Roseberry, London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

Col. H. S. Hawks, of New York, is at the Commercial.

The Hon. F. H. Sampson, of Iowa, is at the Commercial.

The Hon. J. S. Johnson, of San Francisco, is at the Commercial.

Col. Charles H. Dean, proprietor Metropolitan Hotel, of Peoria, is at the West Side Briggs.

Edward A. Preston, President of the Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

London jewelers are buying up the jewels disposed of by Eugenie. They anticipate that they will be called in when she resumes.

Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the old Mexican General, now an exile, is passing a miserable life, having sunk from opulence to the most complete poverty.

Senator William B. Allison and lady arrived in New York Thursday, returning from a wedding tour in Europe. They are in good health, and will reach Dubuque this week.

W. W. Billson, of Duluth, has been appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Minnesota, vice C. K. Davis, resigned. Mr. Billson formerly resided at Winona, and from thence removed to Duluth. He was State Senator in the Legislature of 1872.

Gail Hamilton knows a woman who "can speak Greek as naturally as pigs squeak; to whom Latin is no more difficult than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle;" who dreams in German and thinks in French; who yet embroiders her own capes and gowns and those of her friends.

R. A. Babbage, the defaulting Dubuque banker, publishes a card, which commences as follows: "The past two weeks I have been crushed to earth, and my mental agony has been intense." Yet Baggage's nutrition was splendid until his robbery was discovered.

Among the members of the Wyoming Legislature are "Black Jack Bill," "Prairie Joe," "Slim Sam Shaw," and "Grizzly Graham." The Speaker will also have to recognize the gentleman from "Hen-foot Claim" and the gentleman from "Buffalo-horn Corners."

The magnificent farm of the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, in this county, together with his lots in this city, have been attached by the proper officers, on suits brought by creditors at Topeka and elsewhere. One large item is said to be that board bill of last winter.—*Atchison Patriot.*

The Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, who has figured so largely in his world-renowned Evangelical Alliance as one of its Secretaries and principal orators, is the father of Mr. S. T. K. Prime, whom the Republican papers of this city have enjoyed vilifying so contemptibly. He comes of stock the latchets of whose shoes these defamers are not worthy to unloose.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

Congressman John McNulta has so far countenanced the salary-grab as to pocket his forward pay of $625 per month for services he has not yet rendered, and a salary of an office into which he has never been sworn or entered upon its duties. In his action he has indorsed the salary-grab, and is deserving of censure.—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

George Wilkes says: "The country knows that we personally effected a reconciliation between Gen. Grant and Gen. Butler; but it does not know, though we may as well tell it now for the first time, that Gen. Butler, after this reconciliation, telegraphed to us from Washington to know if we would like to have the mission to Brazil, and subsequently asked if it would be agreeable to us to fill a vacancy which would be created for us in the Navy Agency by the removal of Moses H. Grinnell—both which suggestions we declined."

The Highest Mountain.

To the Editor of the Boston Advertiser:

The dispatches and letters received early in the season from the Hayden exploring expedition gave the impression that the highest mountains within the limits of the United States were in Colorado, near the head waters of the Arkansas River. Subsequent reports have not confirmed this impression, the highest points having been found not to exceed 14,300 feet in altitude. There are several points higher than this in the Sierra Nevada, as has been established by the labors of the California State Geological Survey. The names of Shasta and Tyndall will recur at once to those who have read Clarence King's Mountaineering. The highest point of all, Mount Whitney, has been estimated at 15,000 feet in height, though its sumit has not been reached until this season. On the 6th of this month, according to advices received this morning, a successful ascent of Mount Whitney was made by Charles Rabe, of the California survey, and its height determined, by means of the barometer, to be 14,898 feet. There need be no longer doubt as to where the highest mountain in the United States is.

W. H. PETTEE.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1873.—The market this week has been active, with an advance in prices over those of last week. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 500 boxes, and sales were made at 12¾ to 14c, only a few lots realizing the latter figure, while the bulk of sales may be quoted at 13c.

In factories there was a large representation, the offerings being in the aggregate from 12,000 to 15,000 boxes, about 8,000 of which changed hands. Although rates were fully ½c above those of last week, still many sellers, having September cheeses of fine quality, were unwilling to accept the giving price, believing that the market for such goods must improve. The top price was 14½c, though in a few instances 14¾c was paid. Probably, if 14¾c had been freely offered, from 10,000 to 12,000 boxes could have been bought. Some of the "fancy factories," holding over, are hoping to realize 15c for choice lots of the September make, next week. We give the leading transactions at Little Falls as follows: Arguaville, 100 boxes at 14c; Arnold Bros., 50 at 13¾c; Burto Hill, 150 at 14¼c; Brockett's Bridge, 150 at 14¼c; Brockway, 280 on commission; Brookman's Corners, 93 at 13¾c; Canajoharie, 200 at 14c; Christman, 80 at 13¾c; Cold Creek, 160 at 14¼c; Cramer's Corners, 84 at 13¾c; Dairy Hill, 150 at 14½c; Danube Cold Spring, 100 at 14¼c; Empire Cheddar, 13¾c; Fairfield Association, 250 at 14¼c; Old Fairfield, 250 at 14¼c; Flat Creek, 175 at 14¼c; Henderson Association, 100 at 14c; Hill, 100 at 14c; J. D. Ives 600 at 14c; Keys, 76 at 14c; Klock & Nellis, 80 at 14c; Sasselville, 100 at 13¾c; Sykes' Corners, 50 at 14c; Manheim Centre, 240 at 14¼c; Newport, 240 at 14¼c; Newville Association, 150 at 14¼c; Norway Association, 60 at 14¼c; Paine's Hollow, 240 at 14c; Palatine Union, 161 August cheese at 13¾c; Sterling Creek, 145 at 14c; Schuyler, 100 at 14c; Slate Hill, 240 at 14c; M. S. Smith, 90 at 14c; Stuart's patent, 200 at 13¾c; Stone Arabia, 103 at 14c; Stratford & Salisbury, 100 at 14¼c; Turner & Wilde, 70 at 14c; White Creek, 90 at 14¼c. Butter continues to come forward quite freely, and sales were made at 32@33c, according to quality.

At the Herkimer Village market the shipment of cheese amounted to about 2,000 boxes. Farm lots of good quality brought from 12 to 13½c, and fine to fancy from 13 to 13¾c. Factories went at 13¼ to 14¼c.

At the Utica City market trade was quite brisk, with sales amounting to about 4,000 boxes. The range of prices was from 13 to 14¼c, the ruling figure for fine being 14c.

The weather in Herkimer has been warm and pleasant, but pasturage is reported to be poor, and the herds in consequence are yielding a small quantity of milk. The fall-make of cheese will be much less than that of last year, and will fall below the average of the last few years. The price of cows and stock to be turned is very low for this season of the year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SILKS.

Black, Colored, and Fancy

SILKS.

In consequence of the present decline in values, we will offer from to-day choice lines of

BLACK SILKS,

Reduced from $3.25 to $2.75.
Reduced from $2.75 to $2.25.
Reduced from $2.25 to $2.00.
Reduced from $2.00 to $1.75.

With an elegant assortment of Fancy and Plain Colored Silks at a like reduction, and offer such unusual and attractive "Bargains" throughout our stock as will well repay attention and examination.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108, 110 State-st.,

60 & 62 Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NOVEMBER

GALAXY.

A BRILLIANT NUMBER.

1st.

A New Serial by Justin McCarthy, author of "A Fair Saxon," begins in this Number, called

LINLEY ROCHFORD.

2d.

Secretary Welles continues his articles on

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

3d.

THE STAGE AS IT WAS

IS CONTINUED.

4th.

Articles by Richard Grant White, DeForest, Rebecca Harding Davis, Junius Henri Browne, Henry James, Jr., which appear in the NOVEMBER GALAXY, combine to make it a very brilliant number.

"A model periodical; a credit to American periodical literature."—Philadelphia Press.

PRICE, 35 CTS. PER NUMBER.

Subscription price $4 per year.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
677 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Acre Property.

Two fine acre tracts in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.

Also, a desirable ten acre piece adjoining Irving Park.

Several half acre lots in the South Shore Subdivision (Hyde Park).

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

See Here, Real Estate Agents!

Grain is up; beef and pork will be up! I want to sell my STOCK FARM, within 80 miles of Chicago. Large farm, well located. If you think you can sell it address B. PIERCE, Cincinnati, O.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

We have this day dissolved the partnership of Cashin & Holmes, blacksmiths and machinists, 115 North Water-st. DAVID CASHIN, JOHN HOLMES. N. B.—David Cashin pays all debts and collects all bills now due. DAVID CASHIN. Chicago, Oct. 18, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The week closes on a very quiet money market. Notes have been generally met, and the banks have supplied their customers to a reasonable extent. We hear no complaints on that score. Exchange is scarce, and some of the larger bankers talked of shipping currency this evening if the supply did not improve. By them a small premium would have been paid, but the general buying and selling rate was par,—of course, the latter figure only to customers. Outsiders were charged 1-10@¼ premium. Shipments of grain and produce will, in a few days, change all this and leave balances again in our favor.

NO INTEREST ON CURRENT DEPOSITS.

The Directors of the First National have resolved not to pay interest on current deposits after the 1st of November. This is a capital move, and it is to be hoped all our banks will adopt the same wise policy. All experience has shown that neither chartered banks nor private bankers can do business safely and pay even a small percentage on current deposits. Whenever a crash comes their weakness is at once seen, and they are the first to fail. It may be said that, if the National Banks do not pay interest, private bankers will. But the public will soon learn not to put their money in a bank that pays interest. They will find that it ought not to be trusted. The Commercial, of Chicago, and some of our other banks, have paid no interest, and they are and have been all right in every emergency. We hope the conservative men of the country, those who are in favor of a safe system of banking, will insist on Congress passing a law forbidding National Banks to pay interest on deposits.

BULLION PRODUCT.

The Swansea Silver-Smelting and Refining Works produced in the last six days, ending Saturday evening, Oct. 18, 1873:

28,915 ozs fine silver, valued	$41,926.75
178,080 lbs lead, at 6½c	11,575.20
In gold, value	7,028.00
Total	$60,529.95

The silver is being shipped directly to the Mint to be coined, and the coin to be returned here, with a view of putting it into circulation at par, which the present price of silver-bars warrants. This announcement will be received with great pleasure by all our readers. The "color" of specie will be good—have a healthy effect.

S. P. Lunt started his smelting-works, corner of Forty-second and Clark streets, on the 1st of October. Since then he reports the product of his work as follows:

Silver bricks, 63 ounces	$14,974
Value gold and silver	23,000
Lead, 180 tons	13,000

It is expected that the works will yield much larger returns when their full capacity is reached, probably within the next month or two.

LOCAL STOCK RATES.

The banking house of Preston, Kean & Co., late Lunt, Preston & Kean, make the following quotations at 12 m. for to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	111¾	112 @112¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	104¾	105
U. S. 5-20s of '64	104	105
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107	107¼@107¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109¾	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111¼	112
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	110	110¾
10-40s, ex. int.	105¾	106
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105	106½
U. S. currency 6s	108¾	108¾@109¼
Gold (full weight)	107¾	108¾
Gold coupons	107¾	108¾
Exchange (counter rates)		Par
Gold exchange		Par
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106½@108	
Chicago City 7s	99 and int.	
Cook County 7s	99 and int.	
Town, county, and city 10 ℘ cent bonds	95 @ 97½	

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	179	186
160s War 1812	128	140
160s not War of 1812	167	183
120s not War of 1812	126	139
Agricultural College land scrip		183

REAL ESTATE.

There is still very little doing in real estate. Some of the dealers report rather more inquiry, especially within the last half of the week. We hear of a few sales at fair prices, all of which are for occupation. There is no speculative feeling—both buyers and sellers being satisfied to wait till the full effect of the panic has passed away.

Some dealers in the

CHEAPER CLASSES OF PROPERTY,

to be occupied by workmen of all kinds, have applications for lots with the closing of contracts as soon as the thirty and sixty-day notices given to the savings-banks have had time to expire. For months, perhaps years past, people have been saving up their little surplus earnings with an eye upon some lot which they have meant to purchase for a permanent home. Alarmed by the recent panic, they will hasten to complete their purchases. In this they act wisely, for in the long run, especially for the large majority who have not a business education, there is nothing so absolutely safe and profitable as Chicago real estate. It don't run away, and it don't break. Though at times its value may fluctuate, parties who from foresight or necessity hold on to it, never fail to come out ahead. Acting on these principles, there are probably more owners of homesteads in Chicago, in proportion to population, than in any other city in the Union. Hundreds of people are now rich who would have remained poor all their lives if they had not invested in real estate.

While there are few sales,

THE MARKET IS FIRM.

Holders are not obliged to sacrifice their property, and hence they are satisfied to hold it.

COLLECTIONS.

Dealers report collections on previous sales as good. Purchasers seem to have made arrangements for funds, and not to have lost confidence in their investments.

SALES.

Messrs. Ellison, Pomeroy & Co. sold, on Monday, for D. G. Taylor, Esq., lots Nos. 153 and 155 South Peoria street, at $115 per foot, Louis Adams and Samuel Witkowsky, purchasers. No. 110 same street sold for $106.50, and at same time a lot 50 feet front on Sangamon street, between Adams and Jackson, west front, for $117.50, the sale aggregating $15,287.50.

On Wednesday the same firm sold for W. P. Thayer, at North Evanston, 25 lots, at $7.50 to $12 per foot. The attendance was good, filling five cars of a special train.

On Thursday the same firm sold for George H. Frost, house and lot No. 290 Portland avenue, for $1,930, lot 25x124. Also vacant lot adjoining for $1,000, the purchasers being George T. Davis and J. P. Vaughan.

On Thursday, the night sale at 47 West Madison street, made by the same firm for Wilson, Pierce & Co., twenty-six lots sold at from $4 to $10 per foot—lots at Norwood Park. The sale was continued on Friday night, and twenty-one additional lots sold at from $4.75 to $8 per foot front. The attendance was good, and bidding lively.

Morey & Magill sold, the past week, 20 acres on Forty-seventh street, near Archer avenue, and near the line of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, for $25,000; also 40 feet on Canal, between Monroe and Adams streets, for $16,000.

Mason & Mills sold last week 267 feet east front on Humboldt boulevard, near Armitage avenue, for $40 per foot.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18: City property, number of sales, 114; consideration, $304,176; north of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $31,150; south of city limits, number of sales, 35; consideration, $168,[illegible]00; west of city limits, number of sales, 3; consideration, $12,260. Total sales, 159; total consideration, [illegible]16,204.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,717	6,118	8,232	5,563
Wheat, bu	135,720	108,265	127,767	89,148
Corn, bu	153,645	105,055	246,887	258,051
Oats, bu	86,860	36,700	52,001	58,616
Rye, bu	3,004	4,740	20,665	367
Barley, bu	49,790	33,420	22,465	26,436
Grass seed, lbs	53,800	38,570	55,270	51,078
Flax seed, lbs	174,170	226,540		212,000
Broom-corn, lbs	38,360	114,800	22,260	10,000
Cured meats, lbs	43,880	75,080	468,900	37,800
Beef, brls	400		195	178
Pork, brls	60		224	239
Lard, lbs	19,970	3,510	154,835	362,500
Tallow, lbs	13,630	17,190	20,000	22,000
Butter, lbs	92,195	80,830	59,296	42,850
Dressed hogs, No.		12		
Live hogs, No	10,586	9,346	4,752	6,288
Cattle, No	2,317	4,609	324	1,659
Sheep, No	1,097	476	732	
Hides, lbs	77,818	53,046	55,600	52,900
Highwines, brls	233	154	160	370
Wool, lbs	53,958	1,600	102,903	42,580
Potatoes, bu	3,726	15,747	710	233
Lumber, m feet	2,594	5,717	2,296	1,712
Shingles, m	2,920	3,140	2,083	1,232
Lath, m	340	610	259	258
Salt, brls	75		1,875	1,442

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,813 bu wheat; 5,686 bu corn; 7,305 bu oats; 5781 bu rye; 4,761 bu barley. Withdrawn from store during the week: 20,806 bu wheat; 20,889 bu corn; 31,260 bu oats; 16,847 bu rye; 18,558 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 336 cars wheat; 277 cars corn, 6,100 bu high mixed do, and 28,000 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 65 cars oats, 7,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 12 cars rye; 92 cars barley. Total (782 cars), 345,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Oct. 18, 1873.	Oct. 11, 1873.	Oct. 19, 1872.
Flour, brls	52,087	35,615	39,878
Wheat, bu	778,000	877,250	597,665
Corn, bu	967,829	959,291	776,150
Oats, bu	572,050	296,826	267,820
Rye, bu	31,639	22,468	32,994
Barley, bu	304,963	186,791	318,740
Live hogs, No	62,884	71,100	76,805
Cattle, No	13,909	19,351	17,589
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	41,565	35,955	32,324
Wheat, bu	698,263	1,264,035	658,974
Corn, bu	1,548,106	1,625,082	1,277,425
Oats, bu	484,537	447,529	323,406
Rye, bu	27,667	58,401	25,622
Barley, bu	164,219	287,890	366,580
Live hogs, No	46,958	48,826	46,378
Cattle, No	4,963	7,236	5,495

John B. Lyon & Co. were this morning suspended from membership in the Bord of Trade, on complaint of Ranney & Inglis. It is understood that this action would have been taken several days ago, but for severe family affliction to the junior member of the firm. About an hour after the firm had been notified of the order to suspend, they effected a settlement of the matter, and the order was void. It is understood that there are still other claims against them, which will probably be satisfied by payment in full.

It is stated that Brooks Johnson has been sent down to Memphis and Shreveport to carry the relief funds contributed by the citizens of St. Louis. If Brooks and Eli had only gone together, one from St. Louis and the other from Chicago, had taken the yellow fever and died, the consequences would have been ——; but we cannot describe, and leave it to the imagination of our commercial readers.

Two of our packing firms commenced buying hogs to-day, and two began some days ago. We now have The Packing & Provision Co., S. A. Kent & Co., Phil Armour & Co., and Culbertson, Blair & Co., in the field. It is expected that several others will follow suit early in the coming week.

A year ago corn to Buffalo was taken at 18c per bu by lake, now the rate is 6c, or just one-third. Such a low rate is scarcely ever known at this time of the year; the last two trips being generally relied upon to give the extra profits of the season of navigation. But everything is low now, so that carriers are in large if not in excellent company.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day passed an order requiring the Committee on Rooms to report for suspension any and all members who may be guilty of disorderly practices on the floor of the Exchange, and directing the Secretary to take up the tickets of clerks or visitors who show that they cannot comport themselves as gentlemen. This is well. The throwing of little balls of dough, the shooting of corn-kernels, and knocking off of hats, break no bones, but should not be tolerated. There are only a few who are guilty of these things, and they should be made to behave properly or leave for the good of those who remain.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted the proposed change in the rules, making the business day bounded by 10 and 3 o'clock on Saturdays, and by 10 and 4 o'clock on other days. This does not apply to provisions, which will probably be bought and sold in evening session at the Grand Pacific Hotel, after Nov. 1. The rules respecting grain will take effect on Monday.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were firmer to-day, with more activity in grain, which was wanted for shipment more largely than is usual on Saturday, even in the busy season. The demand was apparently healthy, though much of it was speculative, and based, to a large extent, upon the expectation of better prices East on the arrival of the large sums of specie on the way thither from Europe. Hence the shipping movement was liberal, though there was no material improvement in freight rates.

Dry goods were distributed in liberal amounts, local retailers, as well as the interior trade, ordering freely, and prices of domestic fabrics were again steady and uniform. Some lines of imported goods were quoted easy, though there was no appreciable decline in any article in the list. The increased facilities for obtaining exchange in the interior make collections more easy, and remittances are now being made with commendable promptitude. In the market for staple and fancy groceries there was no new developments, the volume of sales is in excess of all reasonable expectations, and jobbers manifest no disposition to complain at the situation of affairs. Prices were somewhat more steady than at the beginning of the week, but in coffees, rice, spices, and some other articles there are still evidences of weakness. Butter met with a reasonably active demand, and was salable at full former rates. Choice qualities continue scarce, but of other grades the supply is adequate. Sales were reported at 14@30c for poor to strictly prime, chiefly at 16@28c. Cheese remains firm, and there is a probability of a further advance. Stocks are light, and the demand fair at 11@13c for Western factory, and at 12½@13½c for New York do. The bagging market was quoted quiet and steady. Coal continues in good request at unchanged rates. No new features were noted in connection with the fish, canned goods, and dried fruit markets, a moderate amount of sales being accomplished at substantially yesterday's quotations. Hay was dull at yesterday's quotations. Hides were firm at 9½c for heavy, and at 10½c for light green cured. The demand was light, but equal to the supply. In the oil market fair activity prevailed, orders being numerous, and liberal in the amounts called for, and holders were again firm in their views, at 18c for carbon; 80c for extra winter lard; $1.00@1.05 for linseed, and at 53@54c for turpentine. Paints, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were quoted dull and unchanged.

Lumber-dealers report a fair order trade for the common grades. The stocks are not over large, and there is a scarcity of certain short lengths of piece stuff, lath, and shingles. Several cargoes arrived at the sale docks this morning, but only a limited number of sales were made. Brick, lime, cement, etc., were without change of importance. There is a moderate demand for the different materials to meet current wants. In the metal, iron, or nail markets there was no noticeable change. The retailers are generally buying in a small way to keep their stocks in fine condition, and prices are reported steady for nearly all articles mentioned. The arrival of Bavarian hops, and the scarcity of currency, has weakened the hop market, prices being about 5c lower for Western. Consumers are buying moderately. Wool was inactive, and nominally lower. An improvement is noticed in the broom-corn trade; a fair number of orders from Eastern and Canadian manufacturers were received and filled at about the old prices. Timothy seed was in fair order demand and stronger. Other seeds met with a moderate inquiry. Green fruits were in fair request, and choice apples are very firm. The offerings of potatoes were larger, and prices were a trifle off. The poultry and game markets are still oversupplied and very dull.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, holders asking 90c per gallon; with small lots unobtainable at less than that figure, while round lots of 100 brls or more could probably have been bought for somewhat less. Sales were restricted to 50 brls at 90c. There was a very light demand, and some operators seemed to anticipate a speedy decline, as our market is now within 3c of New York, while wines cannot be shipped thither for anything like that margin.

Lake freights were in fair demand and moderately active, the market being a shade firmer, but without any change in rates. Corn to Buffalo by sail was taken at 6c, wheat to do at 6½c, oats to do at 4½c, and wheat to Oswego at 12c. A total of 17 charters was reported, which will carry out 110,000 bu wheat, 137,000 bu corn, 180,000 bu oats, and 10,000 bu barley. There was an ample supply of vessels.

Provisions were quiet but firmer, except in meats for future delivery, which were ½c per lb lower, though it would be difficult to tell for what reason. Old meats were ⅛@¼c per lb higher, with some demand. Mess pork was inactive, and we make no change in quotations, but there was decidedly a better feeling among holders, and most of them refused to name prices, claiming that present figures are altogether too low. Lard was in good demand, and generally held ⅛c per lb higher. The packing season is now near at hand, and before the 1st of November we shall have new product well under way, and prices will probably be so nearly established as to bring in the European orders which have hitherto been held back. The past week has witnessed a very heavy feeling in pork products. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $13.50@13.62½; do seller December, $12.25@12.40; seller January, $12.40@12.50. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅝@7½c; summer do, 7¼@7⅜c. Lard, seller November, 7@7⅛c; seller December, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller January, 7⅛@7⅜c; do seller February, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8½@10c. Dry salted meats at 6⅞@7c for short ribs; and 7⅛@7½c for short clear. Green hams (15 and 16 lbs) at 6¾@7⅛c, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅛@6½c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅝@6½c; do shoulders, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6½@6½c. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 7⅝c for clear ribs; 8½c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $17.50@18.00 for summer, and $19.00@20.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6¾@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 25 tcs lard at 7⅝c; 120 tcs do (kettled) at 7⅜c; 250 tcs do seller February at 7½c; 50,000 lbs short ribs (at auction) at 6½c; 100 boxes do at 7⅛c; 250 boxes short clear, seller December, at 6⅝c; 1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs or under) at 7c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Oct. 16, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
End'g Oct. 16, '73	2,166	1,610	830	19,000	1,396,412
Same week, '72	2,915	2,212	125	140,000	163,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	256,606	212,819	36,125	41,714,209	172,094,189
Same time '71-72	112,089	183,394	76,439	34,990,680	106,923,852

Flour was much less active than on Friday, the business being chiefly in the filling of a few orders received directly from the East, for which former prices were realized. The local demand was small, and shippers were generally out of the market. There was a slightly firmer feeling among holders, in view of the continued strength in wheat, but they made no attempt to change quotations, in the absence of anything like an active demand. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 325 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 50 brls do (Rob Roy) at $6.15; 125 brls do at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.90; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $5.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.50; 50 brls do on private terms; 22 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 1,597 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.25; 30 tons do at $12.50, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.75@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.25@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.25@ 7.25
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	12.50@13.00

Wheat was more active, and quite firm, averaging 1¼c higher than on Friday, with a better demand from all classes of buyers. Liverpool advices showed no improvement, but New York was quoted firm, and the tendency here was decidedly upward. The low freights by lake attracted shippers, especially as they expect a radical improvement in New York, owing to the arrivals of gold there from Europe. There were a good many outside orders here for investment, which kept up the price of options for November, and there was an unusual demand for this month's delivery, which indicated that the short interest for October is much larger than most people had supposed, and that many of those shorts deemed it prudent to fill in. The receipts were, however, quite liberal, and the purchasing element operated in a quiet way, which prevented the appearance of a brisk demand, and kept prices from advancing too much for the majority, though the market was above the limits assigned on several rather large orders. There seems to be a widespread impression that the farmers will not sell their wheat freely at present quotations, and the prospects are decidedly good for better prices in the spring. Seller November opened at $1.03⅜, declined to $1.02⅝, advanced to $1.03⅝, fell back to $1.03, and advanced to $1.03⅝, closing firm at $1.03⅝. Seller the month sold at $1.03½@1.04⅛, and seller December at $1.04@1.04⅞. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.04½ on 'Change, and sold up to $1.05 at the close, when Northwestern commanded $1.06. Straight No. 1 spring was dull at $1.08@1.09; while Northwestern was in good demand and firm at $1.10@1.11. No. 3 spring closed at 99½c, and rejected do at 93½c, both being in very good demand, and rather light supply. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09; 1,800 bu do soft at $1.08; 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 30,000 bu do at $1.10; 72,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05; 33,800 bu do at $1.04¾; 37,400 bu do at $1.04½; 1,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.05½; 56,800 bu do at $1.05¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.05; 2,400 bu do at $1.04⅞; 2,000 bu do at $1.04¾; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at 99½c; 4,800 bu do at 99c; 400 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 5,600 bu do at 94c; 400 bu by sample at $1.17, delivered. Total, 212,600 bu.

Corn was active and strong, averaging ½c higher than on Friday for all except December delivery, which was comparatively neglected. Liverpool was again quoted weak, but the New York market was firm, and the decline in lake freights yesterday brought out a better demand for shipment, which was especially active for Saturday. The short interest also took hold more freely, many of them being evidently anxious to cover their outstanding contracts, while there was a fair demand for investment, which absorbed all the current receipts at a fair premium. Holders, too, were less anxious to realize, which fact helped to greater strength in prices, especially as the receipts were not voluminous. The figures on the bulletin-board showed a further decrease of our stocks in store to the extent of about 600,000 bu during the past week, which reduces them to 2,800,000 bu in round numbers; and if we should only have an equally liberal outward movement during the coming week, the winter will be begun with a not very heavy load, though it ought to be very much less. Seller November opened at 38½c, fell off ⅛c, and advanced to 38⅞c at the close. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 37@37⅝c, closing at the outside. Seller December sold at 39½@39⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, or high mixed, closed at 38½c, and rejected at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu high mixed at 38¼; 19,200 bu do at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 37½c; 51,000 bu No. 2 at 38¼c; 20,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 27,000 bu do at 38c; 19,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 40,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 95,000 bu do at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 15,000 bu do at 37¼c; 5,000 bu do at 37c; 8,800 bu rejected at 36½c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 39c. Total, 3[illegible],400 bu.

Oats were more active and averaged ½c higher, with a very good demand both for cash lots and options, the latter being in especially good request. New York was quoted firm, which fact outbalanced the larger receipts in the minds of the one or two men who generally determine the price of oats in this market. The outward movement has been relatively slow, our stocks having increased about 75,000 bu during the week, but arrangements were made to-day for shipping out enough to reduce the stocks to less than 400,000 bu. Seller the month or cash, either regular or fresh, opened at 31½c, and advanced to 32c at the close. Seller November opened at 32 and closed at 32½c, with the bulk of the sales at the outside. Rejected closed at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 22,400 bu No. 2 at 32½c; 50,400 bu do at 32c; 1,800 bu do at 31⅞c; 80 bu No. 2 white at 32⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 32½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29c; 600 bu do at 28½c; 8,000 bu at 30c, free on board. Total, 86,200 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, being slow of sale at the inside quotation of yesterday. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 63c. Buyers held off, though the receipts were again light; and it was probable that some of the orders here recently were withdrawn to-day, as they could not have been filled at the limitations placed by intending buyers. Rejected was nominal at 59c.

Barley was in fair request, the aggregate of sales being somewhat larger than on Friday, and prices averaged 1@1½c higher. No. 2 was quiet at $1.28@1.29, closing at the inside, the proportion of No. 2 now received being so small as to check demand. No. 3 was strong at 99c@$1.01½, closing at $1.01. Seller November sold at $1.03, and rejected closed at about 80c. We note a tendency to renew the discrimination against Rock Island (elevator) receipts, noted last year, and which was largely due to a dislike for doctored barley. If the Inspectors pass all such stuff as unmerchantable, there should be no further cause of complaint in that direction. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at $1.29; 18,400 bu do at $1.28; 4,800 bu No. 3 at $1.01½; 10,200 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00½; 5,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 99½c; 400 bu do at 99c; 400 bu rejected at 81c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 400 bu do at 78c; 2,400 bu do at 77c; 400 bu by sample at $1.36; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.14; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c on track; 400 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at 82c, delivered. Total, 53,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 18.—London—For floating cargoes of wheat off coast the market seems firmer. Cargoes of corn off coast, 29s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat steady; spring, 11s 4d@11s 10d. Corn dull.

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1872 AND 1873.

The following is a synopsis of Monthly Report No. 12 of the Bureau of Statistics, which is now in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended June 30, 1873, and the twelve months ended the same, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1872:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports, specie values.	Foreign exports.
Month ending June 30, '73	$ 49,314,797	$ 46,215,053	$ 3,149,101
Month ending June 30, '72	52,189,527	42,549,444	1,906,562
Twelve months, ending June 30, 1873	63,410,597	578,938,985	28,148,481
Twelve months, ending June 30, 1872	640,338,766	501,285,371	22,769,749

The amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of specie and bullion and of merchandise, respectively, during the twelve months ended June 30, 1873 and 1872, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports, specie values.	Foreign exports.
Specie and bullion, 1873	$ 21,480,937	$ 73,905,546	$10,703,028
Merch'dise, 1873	641,929,666	505,303,439	17,445,453
Specie and bullion, 1872	13,743,689	72,798,240	7,709,294
Merch'dise, 1872	626,595,077	428,487,131	15,060,465

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States June 30, 1873, was $77,646,579, as compared with $122,211,266 June 30, 1872. Making allowance for the difference in the warehouse accounts the imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined, in the sum of $100,887,818; while for the same period of 1872 the excess of imports over exports was only $62,397,039. The values of the imports and exports carried in American and foreign vessels and in cars and other land vehicles, respectively, during the twelve months ended June 30, 1873 and 1872, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports. Mixed values.	Foreign exports.
American vessels, 1873	$174,536,454	$163,110,634	$ 8,455,094
Foreign vessels, '73	471,803,595	478,236,854	16,679,032
Land vehicles, '73	17,070,548	7,785,075	3,014,355
American vessels, 1872	177,286,302	161,319,369	6,722,462
Foreign vessels, '72	445,416,783	381,620,692	12,311,355
Land vehicles, '72	17,635,681	6,279,457	3,735,932

A comparison of the above table shows that during the year ended June 30, 1873, more than 73 per cent of the total trade by water was in foreign vessels; and, for the corresponding period of 1872, the value of articles carried in foreign vessels was about 76 per cent. As some four or five months will elapse before the annual report on commerce and navigation for 1873 is printed and bound, it is the intention to furnish further details relative to our foreign trade from the advance-sheets of Monthly Report No. 12.

HOG CROP.

Henry Milward & Co. have issued a circular from which we extract the following:

In accordance with the custom of our late respected senior for so many years past, we have collected and condensed for the use of our clients such information as we could obtain relative to the coming hog crop. The returns are from 241 points, and are more numerous, and cover a larger area of country, than we have heretofore included in our reports.

These replies we have received from merchants, farmers, live-stock dealers, etc., and have every reason to believe them reliable.

The following is a summary of the returns:

	More	Fewer.	About same.	Total.
Illinois	12	58	27	98
Kansas	3	1	6	10
Iowa	11	27	21	59
Indiana	3	11	7	21
Missouri	3	12	8	23
Ohio	4	8	15	27
Nebraska		1	3	4
Total	36	118	87	241

The above figures do not, on the whole, corroborate the reports to the Agricultural Department at Washington, which show an increase of 12½ per cent. It is claimed by many that the immense summer receipts have materially drained the country of stock for immediate use, and that we must expect light receipts during the early months of the packing season; but, as we have a comparatively short corn crop, we incline to the belief that farmers, as a rule, will market their hogs early in the season, preferring to hold their corn for the anticipated spring and summer advance.

The receipt of hogs at this point, from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, were 2,729,962, against 2,136,241 same time last year—an excess of 593,721 head. The receipts from March 1 (the close of the packing season) to Oct. 1 were 1,789,957; shipments, 1,439,108. Receipts for same time 1872 were 1,506,071; shipments, 1,219,778.

As to the future course of the trade it is difficult to conjecture. During the summer it was generally believed that last season's prices would be safe for buyers; but since then the country has undergone a financial panic, values have materially shrunk, and it would seem that even lower prices must be the result. At this time last year packers had sold freely, but up to the present comparatively little has been done for the future, as neither English nor Continental dealers have been in the market to any extent. The few orders here are at very low figures—considerably below those of last season.

LATEST.

The markets were quiet in the afternoon. Wheat was stronger than on 'Change, selling at $1.03⅝@1.04 seller November, closing at $1.03⅞. Corn was unchanged, closing at 38⅝@38⅞c seller November. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is improving. There has been considerable inquiry from the East and Canada. New corn is coming far more slowly, and the movement is confined mostly to old. New hurl sold recently at 7½c. Below are the quotations for old. Good to extra hurl, 8½@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is considerable inquiry for strictly choice hand-picked beans, and they are firm, being scarce. Other grades are in fair supply. We quote: Prime to hand-picked navies, $2.60@2.65; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40@1.45 per bu; yellow do, $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet, trade being confined to supplying immediate wants. Prices are without quotable change, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime materials are meeting with a moderate inquiry, at unchanged prices (brls), $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℘ brl; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The butter market was without change in any important particular. The demand was only fair, but it proved equal to the supply,—so far, at least, as good to choice grades were concerned,—and holders were enabled to fully sustain former prices. Shippers and local consumers were operating at the annexed quotations: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and steady, as previously quoted. The demand, though light, is up to the average of former years at a like period, and as jobbers are carrying unusually light stocks, a feeling of confidence prevails. We continue to quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 58@65c.

CHEESE—Business in this department was moderately active at firm and unchanged prices. A further advance of 1 shilling in Liverpool is reported, and New York is again quoted firm in sympathy, but prices are already considered high, and any material advance here is not looked for. Following are the ruling rates: New York factory, mild, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 11@13c; lower grades, 8@10c.

COAL—Is in fair request and remains firm, as previously quoted. The following prices are firmly adhered to: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There is a moderate demand for flour and whisky barrels. Packers' goods are quiet. Packers are beginning operations, but it is thought that they are amply supplied with cooperage, at least for the present. The scarcity and consequent firmness of stock continues. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; flour barrels, 48@75c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair local request and steady, at 19@20c. There was some inquiry for shipment to-day, and a small lot of strictly fresh in barrels brought 20c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and easy. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 70@71c; jobbing price, 75@82½c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—There was a fair amount of trading in this department, and the market presented a firm tone for all descriptions except, perhaps, whitefish. There was no quotable change in prices, which range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50 @ 8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—This market still shows signs of weakness. Only a moderate demand either for domestic or foreign assortments, and the quotations are more or less freely shaded all around. We quote: Foreign—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, new, $3.25@3.35; raisins, layers, old, $2.65@2.85; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.40@3.50; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8c; old do, 7c; citron, 40@41c. Domestic—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10½@10¾c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 14@14½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 31@33c. Nuts—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—Were unchanged in values. Trade was quiet in all departments of the market, and the feeling developed was by no means firm; though the downward tendency of prices is not now as marked as at the beginning of the week. Stocks are ample to meet all requirements, and orders are promptly filled. Following are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25½@26c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@23½c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 25½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12c; crushed and powdered, 11½@12c; granulated, 11½@12c; A, standard, 10½@11c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 5½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The shipping demand for apples continues active, and choice varieties are firm. Cranberries are in moderate request. To supply the deficiency in the Western crop, Cape Cod berries are now being received here, and are quoted at $13.00 per brl. Grapes in cases were higher. Few peaches were in. We quote: Lemons, $10.00@11.00 ℘ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; oranges, $19.00 per brl; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. Common to choice apples, $2.00@3.50 per brl; do in car lots, $2.75@3.40. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket. Peaches, good to choice, per basket, 50c@$1.25. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $3.35; Concords, in baskets, 70@85c; Delaware do, 90c@$1.00 per basket; Catawbas do, $1.00. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $13.00 per brl; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.25 per basket.

HOPS—The easier feeling noted yesterday is due in part to increased receipts, but chiefly to the arrival of Bavarians. Wisconsin are now quoted at 40@45c for fair to choice; and New York State at 50@55c; Bavarians at 40c. The demand is moderate, being restricted to small orders from the local and interior trade. It is expected that the importations from Europe will be large.

HAY—Was in limited request only, and former quotations were no more than sustained. The receipts continue moderate, but are more than sufficient to satisfy the demand. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do, No. 1, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 2, $12.00@13.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.50@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand for hides was somewhat limited, neither local nor Eastern tanners seeming inclined to buy beyond meeting immediate necessities, but the continued light receipts impart a firm feeling to holders, and former quotations were pretty generally adhered to. We repeat our list: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½c; do, heavy, 9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 14½@15c; veal kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is confined principally to small quotations to meet current necessities. Rates are quoted steady as given below:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5 @ 5½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
Cast blow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½ @ 9c	℘ lb

LEATHER—Was quoted quiet and steady at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	50.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCKS—The demand is moderate, the retail dealers being evidently disposed to restrict their purchases as much as possible to actual necessities. There was no further change in prices. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; do, 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car-load, 7c.

NAILS—Were moderately active and steady at $4.62½ rates. We repeat quotations: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Manila rope, ℘ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50 pitch, ℘ brl, $4.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine were in good request, and dealers were demanding and obtaining full previous rates. Other oils, though more quiet, were held with firmness. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Were in large supply and easier. Common and mixed lots were dull, but there was a fair inquiry for peachblows at 80@85c delivered, and Early Rose at 70@75c. Sweet were salable at $2.75@3.00 per brl. Sales include 7 cars fancy peachblows at 85c; 1 car Michigan do at 88c; 1 car at 82c; 1 car at 80c; 1 car Early Rose at 75c; 1 car do at 72c, all delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—The retailers are buying chickens with rather more freedom, being attracted probably by the very low prices, and consequently the stocks are being reduced somewhat. Strictly fresh receipts of spring chickens sold at $2.25@2.50. Game was also dull, and much of it is in an unsalable condition. We quote: Old chickens, $2.50@2.75; spring do, $1.75@2.00; ducks, $3.00; geese, $9.00@11.00; turkeys, 10@11c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.50; partridges, $3.00; quail, $1.75@2.00; mallard ducks, $1.60@2.25 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.25; snipe, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, long cut, 9c; hams, 15@16c.

SEEDS—There was a fair order demand for timothy to-day, and the market was a shade stronger, the offerings being moderate. Good to prime is quotable at $2.40@2.75, and strictly choice at $2.80. Clover was in moderate request at $5.50. The offerings are light. Flax was easier at $1.75@1.80. Sales include: 203 bags choice timothy at $2.75; 72 bags at $2.70; 33 bags prime at $2.65; 205 bags do at $2.60; 9 bags at $2.50; 44 bags clover at $5.50; 120 bags flax at $1.80.

SALT—Met with the average demand, prices remaining steady and uniform, as follows: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—New Japans are meeting with a liberal demand and are firmly held, but old teas are more or less neglected, and are rather easy. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good oil, 65@70c; common do, 38@43c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There was a moderate amount of trading in tobacco, at the subjoined prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm and unchanged: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet, and prices are nominally lower, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	48@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@25c
Super and extra pulled	30@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Oct. 18.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,024	11,879	566
Tuesday	1,834	12,325	838
Wednesday	1,816	12,519	1,299
Thursday	1,336	11,026	979
Friday	2,317	10,586	1,097
Saturday	1,200	8,000	300
Total	13,527	66,345	5,079
Last week	17,143	69,416	6,621
Week before last	5,790	15,308	4,221

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	611	7,755	....
Tuesday	1,180	9,152	....
Wednesday	682	10,528	197
Thursday	302	7,154	200
Friday	324	6,725	732
Total	3,099	41,314	1,129
Last week	8,271	49,234	987

At no time since the inception of the panic have the live-stock markets been more thoroughly dull and generally unsatisfactory to all parties engaged than during the half-dozen days under review. The condition of the seaboard market has been such that shippers could not safely continue operations, even at the relatively low prices prevalent here at the opening of the market, and, under rapidly-accumulating supplies, holders of cattle and hogs were forced to concede a little from day to day, until an aggregate reduction in cattle of 25@35c and in hogs of 50c per 100 lbs has been suffered. The number of cattle remaining in the yards unsold is estimated at 3,000, while of hogs not fewer than 15,000 were in the pens awaiting buyers at the close of trade on Friday.

By an accident at the Great Eastern Railroad crossing, just west of the old city limits, the stock trains by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Northwestern, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul were delayed until late in the afternoon. Trade suffered no drawback on that account, however, as there was an abundant supply of stock in the yards.

CATTLE—The fresh receipts comparatively were light, amounting to only about 13,500, but enough cattle were held over from the previous week to swell the number to fully 19,000. Under this enormous supply, with the Eastern markets overstocked and declining, the prevalent feeling, as may be supposed, was greatly depressed. While the extreme dullness was, no doubt, mainly attributable to the gloomy tenor of advices from the markets below, the very inferior quality of the bulk of the stock offered for sale contributed not a little to the general depression. Although there were a few bunches of fully-matured and finely-fatted beeves, more than three-fourths of the entire supply consisted of Texas and Cherokee cattle, while at least one-half of the remaining number was composed of thin cows and rough half-fatted steers. The extreme range of prices was $1.50@6.00, but most of the week's business was transacted within the range of $1.65@2.75 for Texans, and at $2.50@4.50 for natives. The mild weather of the past week has kept packers out of the market, only a few lots having been taken in their interest, and, but for the liberal purchases of feeders, prices of Texas cattle and common natives must have suffered a still further reduction. Native stockers sold at $2.50@3.65, while for Texans $1.80@2.50 was paid. Veal calves were salable at $3.00@5.25, as to quality.

To-day a fair amount of sales was accomplished for a Saturday, at prices not varying materially from those current yesterday. Shippers, feeders, butchers, and packers each operated to some extent at $1.60@5.50 for thin Texas cows to choice native steers. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.65@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.35
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.65
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

HOGS—Somewhere in the neighborhood of 75,000 hogs were offered for sale in this market during the past week. It is scarcely necessary to add that this supply largely exceeded all legitimate demands, and that a sharp decline in prices was the result. Shippers and local buyers invested liberally from day to day, but the combined demand did not prove sufficient to prevent a steady accumulation of stock, and, despite the efforts of holders to sustain the market, there was a rapid depreciation in values until the close of business on Friday, when the quotations were $3.50@3.90 for heavy, and $4.00@4.15 for light weights, indicating a decline of fully 50c per 100 lbs as compared with the prices current at the close of the previous week. The opening of the packing season is now so near at hand that the course of feeders in throwing their hogs upon the market at this time, and at the low prices now prevalent, is inexplicable. The indications are that packers will enter the market at materially higher prices than are now current, and Western shippers will find it to their interest to curtail shipments until the opening of the packing season, in November.

To-day the market was active and a shade firmer. In addition to the demand from shippers and local butchers, four of our city packers, who had several orders to fill, were in attendance, and operating, and all the fresh receipts and much of the stale stock was picked up, at a trifle better figures than were obtainable yesterday. Sales were reported at $3.50@3.95 for common to extra heavy, and at $4.00@4.20 for common to extra light. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	277	$3.70	33	260	$3.60	36	214	$3.60
42	192	4.20	24	181	4.10	28	199	4.15
60	320	3.85	52	228	3.80	52	179	4.15
40	330	3.85	38	273	3.70	49	282	3.75
27	287	3.65	30	250	3.70	41	218	4.10
60	209	4.15	159	230	3.70	129	198	4.10
35	155	4.20	20	216	4.20	46	265	3.90
30	206	4.20	62	199	4.15	23	276	3.50
68	200	4.12½	127	162	4.20	42	267	3.50
42	315	4.00	82	211	4.15	50	279	3.75
37	270	3.75	25	264	3.90	52	193	4.10
53	284	3.70	41	246	3.80	56	198	4.12½
46	240	3.80	57	230	3.95	193	261	3.80
28	324	3.50	65	267	4.05	55	205	4.10
56	206	4.12½	41	287	3.85	92	185	4.00

SHEEP—In addition to the purchases of local butchers, some 1,500 head have been taken by shippers, and between the two interests about all the offerings were taken. Choice mutton qualities were salable at $4.00@4.25, and medium to good grades at $3.50@3.75. Inferior and common lots were a drug at $2.75@3.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

Several cargoes of lumber arrived at the docks this morning, and consequently there was a better assortment offering, but there was no material improvement in the demand. A few sales were made in the morning of strips and boards at $8.50@10.00, and shingles sold at $3.12½, but the market ruled dull for the remainder of the day, and a large number of cargoes were left over. Prices were unchanged, as follows: Fair to choice mill-run boards and strips, $13.50@16.00; good strips and boards, $12.00@13.00; common to medium do, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantling, $8.00@9.00; shingles, $3.12½@3.25; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr P. Hayden, from Grand Haven, 115 m strips and boards at $13.00, mill tally. Scow Harmonia, from White Lake, 60 m common mixed at $8.50, mill tally. Schr J. M. Forest, from Green Bay, 110 m 1-inch lumber at $10.00; 25 m 2-inch do at $8.50; 150 m A shingles at $3.12½. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.50; Oconto, $2.63@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report a fair business, former prices being sustained, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	35.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track		@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $38.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $[illegible]; $5.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $[illegible]@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@[illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@[illegible]; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, [illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 18—2 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½@92¾; account, 92½@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93½; '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 91; Erie, 38¾.

Petroleum—Refined, 13½@14d.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 18.—5-20s of '62, 97¼.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Rentes, 58f 51c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—Evening—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9½@9½d; middling Orleans, 9½@9¾d. Sales 10,000 bales; American, 5,500 bales; for speculation and export, 2,000 bales; sales of uplands on a basis of good ordinary, shipped October and November, 8½d; do deliverable November, 8½d.

Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s 5d. Flour, [illegible].

Corn, 31s 6d.

Cheese, 67s.

Beef, 79s; Cumberland middles, 39s; short rib middles, 41s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 18.—Petroleum—Refined, 40½f.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—At the Stock-yards to-day matters were about the same as yesterday. When the Kansas Pacific Railroad and Stock-Yard Company saw the bad effect their order to refuse all payment for charges except in currency or New York exchange had upon their receipts, the order was countermanded to-day. It is thought that this action will be the means of bringing what cattle are on the feeding grounds to the market soon, but stock dealers are demoralized, and unless a greater demand is made next week but few shipments will pass this point.

CATTLE—The total receipts at the yards to-day were 2,331, with all cars in. Shipped, 1,443. Through Texan cows sold as low as $1.00; steers, $1.65@1.85.

HOGS—No market. Prices range at $3.00@3.40. Packers will soon commence killing hogs. At present not half the force of the packing houses is used.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Wool quiet, with no material change during the past week. Holders are influenced by the unsettled state of financial affairs, and are not anxious to sell. Combing and delaine fleeces are not affected like other descriptions of wool, but buyers are ready to take any lot offering at full previous rates, and have purchased during the week 75,000 lbs, mostly at 53@55c for washed, 42@55c for unwashed. Sales has been made of Ohio treble extra and above at 51@53c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 48@50c; low Western fleeces, 44c; combing and delaine, washed, 53@60c; unwashed combing and delaine, 42@55c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 32@38c; tub, 50@52c; scoured, 40@80c; superfine and extra pulled, 42@55c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There is an improved and more confident feeling in the trade, but transactions are limited in amount. Cotton goods in light, but steady, demand, at firm prices. Prints selling more freely in package and piece lots of plain and navy blue polka spot. Dress fabrics fairly active and closely sold up. Cotton yarns lower. Fine cassimeres, coatings, repellants, and blankets in better demand. Dry-goods imports for the week, $1,604,537.

Pittsburgh Oil-Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—Crude market weak; quoted at $1.60@1.65. Refined, 16½c, spot.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 16½c; futures closed steady; sales, 5,700 bales, as follows: October, 16 7-16@15 22-100c; November, 16¼c; December, 16 3-16c; January, 16 3-16c; February, 16½c; March, 16¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, limited supply, and higher; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.25@5.80; common to good, $6.30@6.80; good to choice, $6.85@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.75; extra Ohio, $6.30@7.85; St. Louis, $6.75@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal nominally unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 139,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.33@1.37; No. 3 spring, $1.32; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.40; No. 2 do, $1.37; No. 2 spring, $1.35@1.37; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.41; winter red Western, $1.53; No. 1 Duluth, $1.42½; No. 2 Milwaukee, for November, $1.42½. Rye dull; Western, 85c. Barley quiet. Malt dull and drooping. Corn in good demand and a trifle better; receipts, 233,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 58½@59½c; sail, 60½c; high mixed yellow Western, 61c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 30,000 bu; inferior old mixed Western afloat, 48c; new do, 50@52c; white Western, 52@54c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Quiet at 26@28c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—In moderate request; double-extra Ohio, 52½@53c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and more active; Rio, 19¾@22½c. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5½@5½c; refined, 13½c.

TURPENTINE—Lower, at 40@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $15.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet and firm; short clear January, 7½c. Good lard steady; Western steam, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot dull and irregular at 24½@24½c, cash; 21c for Baltimore. Pig iron dull and in buyers' favor; Scotch, $40.00@48.00; American, $32.00@41.00. Bar dull and unchanged. Russia sheet quiet at $17.75@18.50 in gold.

NAILS—Quiet; cut, $4.75; clinch, $6.25@7.25.

WHISKY—Fairly active and firmer, at 93½@94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—COTTON—Nominal, holders will not sell at prices corresponding with New York quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat—Demand light and holders firm; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.02; No. 3 fall, $1.24; No. 2 red winter, $1.50. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 41c, on east track; 41½c in east elevator. Oats dull and declined; No. 2, 34@34½c in elevator. Barley dull; small sales No. 3 spring, at $1.05@1.07½. Rye firm at 70c.

WHISKY—Quiet, at 91½c in currency; 90c time.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.50; dry-salt quiet; packed shoulders, 7½c; clear rib bulk sides, 7½c cash; clear, 8½c. Bacon quiet. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Lower, at $3.25@3.75.

CATTLE—Dull; fair to good Texan, 3@3½c; fair to choice native steers, 4@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; hogs, 230.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—COTTON—Dull, and prices have declined to 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $6.90@7.10. Wheat quiet at $1.38. Corn nominally unchanged. Rye easier at 79@80c. Oats quiet at 36@44c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Steady.

OILS—Firm.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.50, jobbing; only $14.25 bid for round lots. Lard dull; steam, old and new, 7½c; kettle, 7½@8c. Bulk meats dull; prices have declined; shoulders, 6½@7c; clear rib sides, 7c; clear, 7@7½c. Bacon in improved demand; irregular; sales of shoulders at 7½c, 7½c, and 7⅝c; clear rib sides, 7½c; clear, 7½@8c; sales at 8c loose.

WHISKY—Steady; sales at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but steady; No. 1 red, $1.41; No. 2 do, $1.31. Corn quiet at 52@54c. Oats steady at 43c for No. 1 State; 41c for No. 2 do.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; extra spring, $6.00@6.50. Wheat, demand fair and market firm; No. 1, $1.13; No. 2, $1.10; seller November, $1.08¾. Oats steady; No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 31c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring, $1.23.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 187,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 150,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—BAGGING—Firm at 13½@14½c as to weight.

COTTON—Quiet; low middling, 15c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat in light demand and steady at $1.20@1.00 on arrival. Corn in fair demand; held at 62@65c for shelled and sacked. Oats steady at 44@46c from store, sacked and delivered. Rye firm at 78@80c on arrival. Barley quiet at $1.15@1.30.

COFFEE—Quiet; choice Rio, 26@27c.

HAY—In fair demand; choice held at $19.00@20.00 delivered.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $15.00 cash. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 8½@8½c; clear, 9c. Hams quiet; plain, 10c; sugar-cured, 12@13c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 8c; clear, 8½c loose. Lard quiet; tierce, 8½@8½c; keg, 9½c; steam, 8c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 88@89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; choice amber, $1.70@1.75; other grades unchanged. Corn, mixed Western, dull at 63c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 47@48c; white, 49@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WESTERN BUTTER—Firm at 25@30c.

COFFEE—Nominal.

WHISKY—Irregular and unsettled at 94@95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce; sales, 750 bu Sheboygan club at $1.03. Corn scarce and higher; sales, 5,100 bu at 45@49@50c for No. 2 mixed Western and high mixed. Oats dull; nominally at 45c. Rye neglected.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; 13c for wheat; 11½c for corn.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $16.50@16.75. Bacon easier; shoulders and clear ribs, 8½c; clear, 8½c.

COFFEE—25@25½c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Firmer, but unchanged; sales, 1,650 bales; receipts, 2,089 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,170 bales; coastwise, 3,117; stock, 36,091.

MONETARY—Gold, 111@112; currency, 104½@105. Sterling—Advanced; Bank, 119; sight, 4 per cent premium.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light but holders firm; amber Michigan, cash, $1.35½; seller December, $1.44; No. 1 red, cash, $1.40; No. 2, do, $1.32@1.33½. Corn—Demand light but holders firm; high mixed, cash, 45½c; seller December, 49@49½c; low mixed, cash, 44c. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced 3c; No. 1, 38½@39c; No. 2, 37@38c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 3,100 bu.

THE LAW COURTS.

Answer of Kronberg to His Alleged Partner Krauss.

Arguments in the Warren County Bonds Cases.

United States Court--Bankruptcy Items --The Criminal and County Courts.

Following is the answer of the defendant in the case of Krauss v. Kronberg:

Defendant, in his answer, alleges that the complainant, Krauss, came to him as a refugee in the first place in the city of New York, where he was in the wholesale jewelry business, in the year 1852; that Krauss was a countryman of his, and he procured him a situation in a jewelry store in the city of Washington. He found, however, soon afterwards, that Krauss had lost his situation there, and as he (Kronberg) at that time was about to remove to the city of Chicago to establish a business, he brought Krauss to Chicago with him, and having established himself in said city, having a desire to assist Krauss as a worthy young man, he entered into an agreement with Krauss wherein he agreed to furnish the merchandise and other articles necessary to set up a retail jewelry business in said city, in which Krauss should act as the agent and employe of Kromberg, and should conduct such store, agreeing that whatever the profits of such business should be, Krauss should receive one-half as compensation for his services. The contract set up in the answer, expressly provides that Krauss was only the agent and employe, and in no sense the partner of Kromberg in the enterprise of October, 1871. Kromberg attempted to swindle him by collecting upon a policy of insurance in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and representing to him the said Krauss, that he had only received $2,000 thereon, and that the Company would not pay any more, said although Krauss, after such payment, privately collected the other thousand dollars upon said policy and appropriated the same to his own use. Defendant, however, alleges that the $2,000 which was collected upon said policy was collected by complainant himself, and not by him (Kromberg), he never receiving anything upon said policy, the reason why the policy was settled for $2,000, and not for $3,000, which was the face of the policy, being that the policy was in the name of Krauss at the time of the fire, and, upon adjusting the same, it was found that said stock was the property of Kromberg, and, consequently, the Company contended that they were not legally bound to pay anything upon said policy, because the party who had insured had no interest in the stock. But it was finally compromised by paying $2,000.

It is likewise alleged that Krauss had hired the store on West Randolph street immediately after the fire for Kronberg, and that he had pledged the above policy to secure a bonus of $1,000 to the party of whom he rented the store, and that Kronberg afterward paid the bonus and charged the same to the business of the store, which Krauss was conducting.

Defendant alleges that the store was entirely insufficient for his business; and that it was hired by Krauss entirely upon his own solicitation, contrary to the advice of defendant, and for the retail business carried on by Krauss; and that Kronberg had no interest whatever in the store for the purpose of his wholesale business; and that the purchases made by Mr. Kronberg was for the purpose of saving the notes of Mr. Krauss from going to protest.

Defendant in his answer alleges that the statement of a settlement being made and $14,000 found due to Krauss is not true, but shows, in addition to the stock of goods then on hand, that there was little in his hands in the way of profits; that the amount in favor of said store, as appears from his books at that time, was the sum of $1,676.41, instead of $14,000, Krauss having, during that whole period, retained his personal expenses out of the proceeds of said store; and that, as a matter of fact, the profits were about nothing over and above the stock of merchandise then on hand. Defendant gives a detailed statement of their accounts from 1867 down to that time, his books prior to that time having been destroyed by the fire of October, 1871, in which it appears that the figures given by complainant in his bill are now very different from those given by defendant in his answer, the difficulty with the bill being in the proper computation and calculation.

It appears from the bill and from the exhibit of the state of the accounts, what the profits in Kronberg's hands during the period were, namely, $14,676.81, profits which had been paid over to him. In addition thereto, Krauss had retained his personal expenses, amounting to $9,221.44, which added to the amount of profits paid over to Kronberg would make the total profits of said store during the whole period about the sum of $23,900, the share of Krauss having been $11,650.

Kronberg had paid Mr. Krauss, in addition, about $1,400, which, added to the amount retained by Mr. Krauss out of the proceeds of the business, would leave Kronberg still indebted to Mr. Krauss in the sum of $1,938. Kronberg represents, however, that he has received no report from Krauss of the amounts retained by him out of the proceeds of the business since May 21, 1873, and that Krauss has not paid over to him any of the proceeds of the store since the 20th of September, 1873.

The above statement, however, does not contain the stock on hand in their said store, which is about the sum of $10,000. Adding the profits of the business in money, $23,900, to the value of the store, $10,000, would make $33,000 actual profits of the business since its beginning. And defendant insists that this shows the complainant's allegations of his fraudulent acts and intentions are totally without foundation, as well as the assertion of the immense profits made by them. Defendant insists that his accounts were made up in a business-like manner, exhibiting in detail the whole transaction, and they have always been open to the inspection of Krauss. He did inspect them, and was always cognizant of everything that was going on.

Krauss had the entire management of the store; took in all the moneys, paid over to Kronberg what he chose, returned whatever amount he chose; that he had the whole management in his own entire control, and defendant alleges that it would be an impossibility that he should have defrauded him, as the matter was in his entire charge.

Defendant also alleges that he did not visit the store but once a year, and that the pretended notes which complainant avers he was induced to sign were not notes, but merely non-negotiable memoranda, by which Kronberg could, in case of complainant's death, show the amount paid him, stating that there was due Kronberg for personal expenses the two sums charged in the bill; and defendant alleges that the instruments in writing were not in the form of notes, and showed on their face their object, being only memorandas.

Defendant alleges that his kindness for complainant has been abused by him, and that he was misled in his course by a discharged bookkeeper of defendant, who made up some figures and represented to Krauss, who is rather weak-minded, that they were the true figures.

WARREN COUNTY BONDS.

The case of Augustus Post against the Board of Supervisors of Warren County came up Saturday morning before Judge Blodgett in the United States Court. The argument was on a demurrer to a plea of abatement filed by the defendants. In their plea defendants claim that there was a suit between the identical parties to this suit, in the Warren County Circuit Court, and that therefore Post should be compelled to assert his rights.

The facts are, in brief, as follows: Abner C. Harding filed a bill in chancery against the Board of Supervisors of Warren County and the county. This bill was afterward dismissed. An appeal was taken, and the Supreme Court reversed the decision, and virtually decided that the Circuit Court should enter a decree in accordance with the prayer of complainant's bill, but no mandate was ever taken to the said Circuit Court. A second suit, not represented as supplemental, but as a new one, was afterwards commenced by Harding and others against the Board and unknown holders of Warren County bonds to declare said bonds illegal.

The plea had no venue, and, as to the plea in abatement as a dilatory plea, plaintiff has a right to call technical mistakes and deficiencies. Secondly, the original suit was by Abner C. Harding and others against the Board of Supervisors and the unknown holders of certain bonds, among whom it is claimed Post is included. Now, in this last suit complainant is a different one, and defendant is not brought into court except he be included among the unknown holders. And, moreover, to divest the plaintiff of his rights in the State Court would cause him to lose all, as this case has probably decided against him. Citing 48 Mass. Reports, 570, Judge Story says that the grievance must be the same in both cases, and this would be impossible when the plaintiff was different in one case from this in the other. The pendency of a suit for a similar cause is not a good plea to a suit in a Federal Court. 2 Clifford, 311. The pendency of a suit at common law is not a bar to a suit in Chancery. 22 Conn., 453; nor a bill in Chancery available against a suit at law; but the Court in Equity will sometimes order a stay of proceedings until the suit at law is decided. And again, the suits must be pending in the same jurisdiction. 30 Ill. Reports, 494. 2 Curtis Reports, 559. 13 Wis. Reports, 91.

And the plea in abatement must show that the Court where the suit is pending has jurisdiction of the subject matter. This can only be in the way pointed out by the statute. This is a dangerous statute, and should not be liberally but strictly, interpreted. 6 Pickering Rep., 252.

The defense alleged that many of the cases cited by plaintiff's counsel to prove their position had been overruled. They cited, as a leading case, a report in 3 McLean's Reports, where it is expressly held that sometimes, when the subject matter in the name, a plea in bar will, or would lie, and a case cited by plaintiff's counsel upholds the defendants' position that a court of equity would stay proceedings until the suit at law was determined.

The demurrer was sustained in favor of plaintiff, and the defendants allowed ten days' time to plead.

This argument is of double importance when it is remembered, as stated by counsel, that if the plea in abatement is sustained, the plaintiff, Post, may be entirely cut off from any right to recover his money on the coupons of the bonds.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

The counsel for plaintiff in the case of Meyer v. Mack have filed a petition for a change of venue. The affidavit, which is by Mrs. Meyers, states that it is feared that a fair and impartial trial can not be had in Cook County. The facts first came to petitioner's knowledge on the 18th of October, after the jury had separated. An application will probably be made on Monday to have the venue changed to Lake or Will County. The injuria sprote formae is worth just $5,000.

THE VALUE OF A HUSBAND.

Annie Delon thinks she is wronged just $5,000 by not getting Osmin Mayo for r husband. She says so in her declaration filed Saturday in the Circuit Court. Osmin promised on the 1st day of January last, by way of commencing the new year well, to marry her, but on the 1st day of July his love waned, and she alleges he "injuriously married" another woman.

ATTACHMENT FOR FRAUD.

Samuel Goldschmidt and Joseph Laubite obtained an attachment in the Circuit Court against Garret A. Clement and Alvah Bradish. In the affidavit filed Goldschmidt states that defendants coaxed him into selling a drug-store in Michigan, giving some bonds and mortgages which they represented were worth about $6,000, when in reality they were worthless. The drug-store is valued at $5,000, and the bond was made to cover that sum.

UNITED STATES COURT.

William Clark commenced an action in assumpsit against George H. Johnson, Ira M. White, and Henry J. Filer for $5,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Eliphalit Brockway filed a petition in bankruptcy, Friday, against Helen M. Haight, a saloon-keeper, on a claim of $670, due for work done by petitioner on some stores on the corner of Monroe and Michigan avenue. The acts of bankruptcy are fraudulent sales and assignments, and allowing judgment and execution to go against her.

An order was entered in the case of Guy Wilson to dismiss proceedings.

An injunction was issued against the First Bohemian Brick Company.

An order was entered to dismiss the case of Higgins and Brand.

The case of Leopold Rohrbach was also ordered dismissed. In a late suit announced against him the denial of bankruptcy was withdrawn and adjudication entered, the warrant being made returnable Nov. 18, 1873. David L. Hough was appointed Assignee under a bond of $15,000.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of David Dowling was proved, and letters of administration with the will annexed, granted to Patrick Dowling, under a bond of $3,500.

John Rieder's will, and Ernst Prussing appointed administrator under the will, on a bond of $24,400. Prussing was also made the Administrator of the estate of Pauline Rieder, under a bond of $26,000.

Obadiah Jackson filed a bond and asked an appeal, which was disallowed, and time given to file exceptions.

Six or eight more tax-fighters filed appeal bonds, and asked appeals yesterday. The motions were taken under advisement by the Court.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand jury returned into Court four additional bills, two of them being for murder, those of Jacob Cushman and John McKibbin.

The two indictments against Griffith for the Lincoln Park assault were dismissed, Mrs. Gunger not being present. The case had been set for trial to-day.

Joseph Moran plead guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction.

Martin Lawlor was found guilty of petit larceny.

The case of Carl Lorens, indicted for murder, is set for trial on Monday.

SUITS IN BRIEF.

Henry Rehwoldt filed a precipe in assumpsit against Peter Fischer for $2,000.

An action in trespass was commenced by Patrick Croker against Patrick Kelley for $3,000.

Herman Alschuler commenced an action against Augustus H. Shotts for $2,000.

In the case of Wright against Keller and others, a judgment was entered by Judge Rogers in default for $3,578.

In the case of Hoy against the city the jury found for the defendant.

John D. Easter commenced an action in assumpsit for $10,000 against George W. Burpee. The action is on three notes.

An action was commenced by J. Sherman Hall, Jacob W. Syband, and William J. Pope against James L. McKee for $3,000.

Henry Simmons and Louis Benjamin sued John R. Smith for $4,000.

The argument in the matter of the Republic Insurance Company against Pollak was again postponed until next Wednesday morning.

THE EXPOSITION.

The following petition has been sent to the Managers of the various railroads in this city by a number of exhibitors in the Exposition:

The undersigned exhibitors at the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, having made extensive preparations to show their wares and merchandise, feel called upon to express their views in regard to favors from certain portions of the country in the matter of excursion arrangements, while in other sections the people are not so favored. In this way, we, whose signatures are hereunto attached, respectfully suggest to the officers of the various railroads, who, as yet, have not offered especial inducements to the people resident along their respective lines, that, in our opinion, the advantages that may accrue in consequence of such liberality will undoubtedly prove to be more beneficial to the railroads than to any one else. We have great faith in the future of Chicago, and belief that the result of the Exposition will be advantageous to the various interests therein represented, to the city at large, but to none so much as the railroads, who are called to extend their usual accommodations to the unexpected and anticipated. We hence respectfully suggest that during the short time the Exposition may continue facilities may be afforded the traveling community, in localities where they have not so long favored, by visiting Chicago. The manufacturing and mercantile interests of this city are not proverbially idle in availing themselves of any opportunity to increase their trade and believe general interests are identical with those who are hereby addressed.

The musical programme for to-day is as follows:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Homeward"..... Herfurth
2. Selection from "La Gi e"..... Offenbach
3. Overture—"Ballans in Algeri"..... Rossini
4. Potpourri from "Stradella"..... Flotow
5. Polka—"The Sleigh Ride" (by request)..... Julien
6. Quadrilles characteristes..... Strauss
7. Overture—"La Reine d'un Jour"..... Adam
8. Selection from "Traviata"..... Verdi
9. Galop—"Always Merry"..... Faust

EVENING.

1. March—"M. I. C"..... Ringleben
2. Overture—"La Sirene"..... Auber
3. Selection from "La Perichole"..... Offenbach
4. Waltzes—"Vienna Songs"..... Faber
5. Fantasia from "Les Huguenots"..... Meyerbeer
6. Quadrilles—"The English"..... Julien
7. Selection from "Mariana"..... Wallace
8. Potpourri—Popular songs..... Hoffmann
9. Galop—"Minna"..... Parlow

Conductor—Flodoard Hofmann.

The Eureka Carriage.

"I have found it" is the expression of delighted thousands who witness the wonderful Eureka carriage, combining beauty, durability, and convenience, on exhibition at the Exposition since Friday afternoon. This wonder of eight carriages in one is manufactured by Miller Brothers, of Bull Fountain, Ohio, and none should fail to examine it.

Public Library of Kentucky.

In THE TRIBUNE of next Saturday will be found a column advertisement giving all the particulars of the Fourth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON.

The Influx of Gold from Europe--- Our Great Cotton Yield of 1873.

Secretary Richardson's Position ---The High Prices of Everything.

The Proposed Postal Bank---Vicious Banking under the Tariff.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1873.

THE TWO PANICS RELIEVING EACH OTHER.

The concurrence of events which we see at the present moment is highly interesting and inspiring. The panic, which scarcely took us by surprise after a long debauch in speculation, dishonesty, and extravagance, in itself encountered by another phenomenon, which arrives on the scene of action like Blucher's reinforcement at Waterloo, and turns consternation to victory. No wonder that our President indulges in the vision of almost immediate specie-payments when he sees gold countermarching across the ocean, reversing its older law of movement and standing like a drag in Wall street, so that Mr. Richardson can find no sale for the gold which he has hoarded in the Treasury. Some people think that this money crossed the sea in pursuit of investment in our bonds and stocks, but it obeyed a higher and greater necessity. Behind it was all Europe, demanding to be fed with our grain and clad in our cottons. Thus the industry of the people, and not the power of the Treasury of the United States, has grappled with the panic, and seems not only to have got it down, but to have brought us somewhat nearer to specie-resumption, where we should have been already. Nothing else has brought this about but the loyalty of the people to their national obligations; the sturdy determination of Congress to meet the interest on the public debt in gold, without prevarication; and the daily industry of the freed negro in the cotton-field and the Northern farmer in the wheat-field. Mr. Richardson might have gone on with moontshank-tricks in finance until he had exhausted all the dignity and resources of Government. When currency retreated into people's pockets, and could not be had to buy grain with or to move it to the coast, the primal need of Europe sent specie across the sea, as old Jacob sent his sons down to Egypt, saying: "Why do ye look upon one another? Behold, I have heard that there is corn: get you down thither and buy for us from thence, that we may live and not die."

THE COTTON CROP.

Probably nothing else but the want of our cotton could have thus turned gold out of its course, to buy our wheat, and flatter us with new dreams of riches without stint, and easy resuscitation, however prodigal we may be. But it may appear that, when this gold has performed its part, it will return whither it came, by the road which all the bullion from our mines has taken for the past few years, to lie again in the vaults of Lombard street. For the present, this specie will loiter amongst us, and we may see it from day to day as a new and pretty visitor in our pockets. But whether it will stay here is dependent upon the same cause which brought it to us: the industry and fertility in our country, which furnish us at once a permanent balance of credit for us in Europe. The great cotton-yield of the present year—which is a splendid monument of the freed labor in the South, and also of the ignorance of those old high-priests of Slavery who thought the ground would be worsed if the slave ever became a freeman—will amount, it is thought, to $300,000,000. If the currency continues to be hidden away, Europe must buy this cotton with gold and silver. Meantime, the sudden advent of specie has caused such a shrinkage of values that the great importing merchants are in despair, for what they purchased with gold at a high premium can now be bought at a much lower premium. It is presumed that the merchants will now run to Secretary Richardson and want relief of some kind, as did the speculators a few weeks ago. What is he to do now that he has created $64,000,000 of counterfeit money, and there is not even the pretense of another to serve left?—for inevitably the same kind of interference will bring him bolt up against another want some day.

RICHARDSON.

His position is as follows, and he appears to be the only sufferer in the perspective: He has found that he cannot so long retained his power, his currency without being able to fructify the situation; but he has made a raise with a fictitious balance of greenbacks, and his next movement to pay off some more of the national debt will have to be deferred. The Administration, however, continues to claim everything which comes to pass as its special conception and forethought. The Administration, we presume, picked all the cotton, and shelled out all the wheat, and prepared the soil and the sun. Some invidious people may impute the timely return of gold and silver to the productiveness of the country under a system of industry, and may think that the Administration's juggle with its three balls of bond-buying, currency-holding, and fictitious legal-tenders, would have gone on forever without doing us a particle of good. The poor, toiling, patient millions, who have cultivated their little patches of cotton and wheat, and pumped mineral oil out of the ground, while the politicians, bankers, and manufacturers have been speculating in tariffs, land-grabs, and real-estate railroads, have brought their crops up to market in time to save us from misery and remorse. As long as the people at large are satisfied to work in the fields, the bounteous Continent will respond to the work of their hands; but, if they follow the example of the politicians and Jeremy Diddlers, and think that back-pay, scrip-dividends, and such devices are easier modes of livelihood, we shall come into a panic at the end of an idle year, with the shiftless Indian's realization of winter staring us in the face.

Meantime, the plague of our country is the

HIGH PRICE OF EVERYTHING

in it; and the President's idea of a Postal Bank, paying only 4 per cent for deposits, while the National Banks shall pay nothing, may be intended for a blow at the high rates of interest, which, as much as anything, make the high prices. What the effect of such a Postal Bank might be upon the liberties of the people, is yet to be discussed. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his last report, made a general raid on the savings-banks, which at present absorb the money of the poor, and, in many cases, keep also the deposits of business-men. We have just seen the end of a savings-bank in Washington City, which had, a year ago, $1,000,000 of deposits: the late panic brought this savings-bank down, and, when the Receiver reported, it was found that the proprietors were almost entirely without other capital than their deposits. Mr. Knox argues that too many of the savings-banks operate in street-paper and speculative securities; but this misapplication of funds would be a somewhat slight reason for the Government to set itself up as banker with the $300,000,000 of deposits which now lie in the savings-banks of New England and the $270,000,000 in the savings-banks of New York. There are not less than $300,000,000 on deposit in American savings-banks,—a formidable sum. Indeed, to look up in the post-offices under such a Civil-Service as we possess. The Bank of England has a capital of less than $80,000,000, and its deposits seldom exceed $100,000,000. We are fast drifting into what is called the paternal form of government, when it is proposed to make a banker out of the Postmaster at the Confederate Cross-Roads.

VICIOUS BANKING UNDER THE TARIFF.

Our banks have in part been led to depart from their legitimate occupation by the excesses of the tariff and land-grant party in Congress, which, together, have put in motion the stupendous schemes of real-estate railroads. They have proceeded in connexion, putting up the tariff on iron, and then voting away the land, so that the iron-roller sells his rails at high-tariff rates, and takes a mortgage on the railroad for the money. For a good while the people bought the bonds of roads manipulated in this way between Mr. Pigiron and Mr. Landgrab, and the banks abandoned their proper function of making loans on commercial paper in order to turn over those railroad bonds. While a respectable shopkeeper or mechanic had to pay 2 per cent a month for his money, a lobbyist or politician could borrow on the deposit of his bonds; but we have lived to see the time when even Commodore Vanderbilt cannot "bull" his own stocks on the streets, nor save a trust-company maintained under his auspices.

A high rate of interest cannot exist without high prices, and everything in this country is too high: a glass of ale, hotel-rates, railroad-fare, carriage-hire, and what not. The President's vision of $300,000,000 in circulation might come true, and still make little shrinkage.

THE MORAL LESSON.

The more people explore this intricate subject, the more they will see that at the bottom of our distresses is the delusive principle of Protection, which, availing itself of other schemes of speculation, flourishes awhile, and runs its silk-factories, and machine-shops, and rolling-mills, day and night, and at last must dismiss its operatives by thousands at the brink of winter. GAUL.

HYDE PARK.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees--A Lot of Miscellaneous Business Transacted.

The Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting on Saturday evening. Bills were ordered to be paid amounting to $6,327.41. An ordinance was adopted to levy a special assessment, and to construct a vitrified pipe sewer on Madison avenue, from the Fifty-first street sewer north to Forty-ninth street, and south to Oak street, and Messrs. Gray, Rhoades and Bonfield were appointed commissioners to estimate the cost.

The ordinance adopted March 27, 1873, to grade and macadamize Seventy-fifth street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Lake Michigan, was rescinded.

The Superintendent was instructed to have the outlet protection of Fifty-first street sewer filled with sand from Park street, according to the proposal of James Morgan, if in his judgment he deemed it necessary, provided said Morgan pays one-half the cost.

An extension of time was granted on the order for sidewalk on Forty-seventh street, to allow the same to be widened to 80 feet.

The plat of O. Cronkhite's resubdivision of Lots 7 to 18, inclusive, of Tyler & Cronkhite's resubdivision of Block 6 of Drexel & Smith's subdivision of w ½ of s w ¼, and w ½ of w ½ of s w ¼ of Sec. 11, T. 38 N. R. 14 E., was approved.

The prayer of S. C. Latimer and others for water-pipes on Union avenue was granted, to be ordered as soon as necessary legislation can be secured to collect special assessments in annual instalments for the purpose.

Petitions were presented and referred from George A. Emory, to have the sidewalk on the east side of Prairie avenue inspected and accepted, from H. S. Osborne and others for a sidewalk on south side of Fiftieth street from Madison avenue to Hyde Park avenue.

Resolutions were adopted requiring the Superintendent of Public Works to repair sidewalk on Champlain avenue, between Union avenue and Forty-first street; to make sewer connections at Charles avenue and Forty-first street; to investigate the condition and cost of finishing sidewalks on west side of Michigan avenue, north of Forty-seventh street; and to inspect and report condition of culverts on Wabash avenue.

Capt. George W. Binford reported that Michael Kennedy had repeatedly violated police rules and ought to be discharged. He was discharged, and ordered to return his star to the Captain of Police, and Thomas Ryan was appointed in his place.

The notices of injunction in the suit of J. H. Dunham, et al., to restrain the widening of Fifty-first street were referred to the attorney for defense.

In relation to the question of laying down the water mains it was reported that, without a doubt, Sixty-seventh street has been a legally opened street for a long time, and can be used for the water pipes, if necessary, to make the change from Sixty-eighth street.

Adjourned to Saturday next.

THE "TIMES" AND THE HARDWARE-TRADE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An adolescent representative of the *Combination Self-Feed Newsmonger and Sporting Life*, in preparing for the coming season of his "set," has been shopping in search of a cheap claw-hammer coat and a portable gas-generator, and imagines he has solved the financial question so far as it relates to the hardware trade. The young man professes to have strayed into some of our reliable hardware-houses. If this is true, he must either have been duped by some of the employes, or is attempting to "put up a job" on that branch of trade.

The *Times* of this morning, under the head of "How's Business?" says:

That panic has probably affected hardware more than any other class of business.

The *facts* are, that hardware, as well as dry-goods and grocery) sales were momentarily checked by the momentary panic, and will probably not reach the magnitude of last month again this fall; but the trade is, nevertheless, fairly active, and will aggregate for October nearly or quite as much as for the corresponding month last year.

Hardware manufacturers, more than any other class, have united for mutual advantage, and kept the prices up; but the financial stringency has produced a kind of anxiety to get rid of present stocks, and there is a disposition to sacrifice combinations to personal interests. A rupture has already taken place among jobbers, and this class of goods is selling 20 per cent lower than a month ago.

This statement has no foundation in fact. Locks have not declined 20 per cent in two years; there has been no combination of lock-manufacturers since spring; and locks have *not* declined in price in three months. There are no unusual overstocks in the hands of manufacturers; and no combinations which have heretofore been honestly maintained now show any signs of weakness.

An agent for a large Pittsburgh manufactory was in the city yesterday with his pockets full of paper, offering liberal discounts for cash. He was only partially successful, for, though collections are sufficient to enable our wholesale men to meet all obligations when due, they cannot very well afford to anticipate.

The "agents" supposed to be referred to represents a firm whose bank-balance, to-day, would unquestionably appear to our young reporter an unlimited fortune. He was not in Chicago "shinning," but to obtain *currency* with which to pay workmen. The low price of grain has had the effect of making remittances somewhat smaller and less frequent than they would have been had grain held its September figures; but, nevertheless, collections have been quite satisfactory, and firms who are in the habit of anticipating payments are doing so now.

While some (of our merchants) are anxious to rush off goods at any price, others are those who keep the even tenor of their ways, cut off customers that are not prompt, and care to sell only to reliable parties.

For the benefit of country-dealers, the *Times* should give the names of those firms who are "rushing off their goods at any price." The existence of this state of affairs was doubtless news to *all* the hardware-merchants in town.

The young man gives his views upon the state of the tin-plate market, but is evidently unaware that the fluctuations in prices during 1873 are no greater than for other years since the War; and that the present gold-value is the same as last spring.

With regard to the probable future prices of hardware, it is only necessary to state that the universal opinion expressed by our merchants, in discussing the outlook, is, that the sudden inflation of prices which the fire carried some figures higher than circumstances would warrant; and that, during the dull season of winter, they will seek their proper level, as they did last winter and during the summer. No one presumes there is any *speculation* in hardware at present, and all our merchants are advising their customers, through letters and circulars, to buy for immediate wants only; but that there is a probability of a general crash, no one believes.

This would be wholly uncalled for if all the readers of the *Times* were as well aware as are the citizens of Chicago, of that paper's readiness to sacrifice the welfare and interests of bankers or merchants to its passion for a new sensation.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1873.

Republican Disaffection in Iowa.

From the Burlington (Ia.) Hawk-Eye.

The Republican majority in this State is cut down to something near the figures of ante-war times. When all the facts are considered, there is nothing very strange or surprising in this result. The majority for the last few years has been too large. If we recognize at all the usefulness of parties, then it is desirable, at least in ordinary times, that there should not be great disparity in their numbers. Overwhelming majorities are apt to lead to unwise legislation and the rule, if not corrupt, administration; and also to internal feuds in the dominant party, which will sooner or later produce such results as we see this year.

It will be observed that the most successful opposition to the Republican organization has been made in those counties where the Republican majorities have been the largest. For example, in Henry, Washington, Mahaska, Jasper, Warren, Muscatine, Scott, Blawkhawk, &c. For several years there has been serious disaffection in most if not all of these counties. The storm, so to speak, has been gathering for a decade, and this was the favorable year for its full development. In accounting for this, several prominent facts or exciting causes may be enumerated.

First—The Republican party has not fulfilled its pledges to the people. One striking example will be sufficient to illustrate this. The Republican platform of 1871 solemnly pledges the party to the enactment of laws for the regulation of railroads, and the equal taxation of their property with that of individuals. The party had a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and there was never any reasonable excuse for its failure to fulfill this pledge.

Second—The Grange element came upon the stage opportunely. It protested emphatically against this betrayal of the people's interest, and during the extra session last winter made a powerful demonstration at Des Moines, in the largest representative convention ever held in the State, and once more demanded the fulfillment of the pledges on the railroad question which had been made by both parties, and for which Republicans were peculiarly responsible, because they had a large majority in both houses. This demand was unheeded, and Grange organization afforded an effective rallying point for all the disaffected elements, and the results is as we see it.

Third—The bolting resolution of the Republican State platform of this year amounted, virtually, if not to an order, to a permission for the Republican party to disband. The independent candidates, Grange and anti-Grange, were additionally provided for by that resolution, and Republicans who have failed or refused to support the regular ticket can, if they choose, justify themselves by the platform of the party.

Fourth—Another unfortunate feature of the Republican campaign in this State has been the effort made by a few prominent Republican stumpers to belittle the ability and power of the State to deal with the question of transportation, and to magnify Congressional control. People who thought upon the subject said at once if this whole matter is to be transferred to Congress, and no relief is to come until Congress grants it, we had about as well give up the contest. The constitutional authority of Congress is questioned. It will require years of effort to secure the passage of laws. They must then run the gauntlet of the Supreme Court, and, if they finally stand, then our judiciary system will have to be remodeled, or every case must go through the United States Circuit Court, and the relief would be so far removed and so difficult to obtain that the most sanguine might well become discouraged.

Fifth—The Credit Mobilier, the salary-grab, the general discontent and desire for change, have all had something to do in bringing about the result. It is generally admitted, even by Republicans who adhered to the regular organization, that the party, even in Iowa, needed some such discipline as this, and it is not likely to be without at least some benefit both to the State and to the Republican party.

A Boston Institution.

One of Boston's queer institutions is the Rev. Henry Morgan, who "runs" a mission church. "Fast Young Men" is one of his favorite lectures, and he delivered it for the thirty-second time at Music Hall, Sunday evening. He always draws a big crowd, the performance being described as a strange mixture, containing a little of everything but reference to his subject, and interspersed with anecdotes of the broadest and most extraordinary descriptions," illustrated by gestures of the realistic style, such as imitations of a rooster flapping his wings or a sailor climbing the mast.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BRICK HOUSES, 12 ROOMS, BARN etc., on North Side, $60 per month. Inquire of owner at 429 Webster-av.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE--A NEW COTTAGE, 6 rooms, with bath-room, suitable for housekeeping. Hours; terms cash. S. M. MILLARD, 125 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT--GOOD 9-ROOM HOUSE, ON NORTH Side, just finished. Apply to WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, 1019 MICHIGAN-av. Apply on premises, or to BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 7 Portland Block.

TO RENT--FIVE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses; 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements; brick barns; situate on Macalester place, Fifty-first street and Vernon-av. Terms apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, 338 Indiana-st., east of Rush-st. H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT--COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, EVERything convenient; also, one of 5 rooms, corner of Harrison and Lincoln-sts., first house south of Honore. Inquire 161 Centre-av.

TO RENT--A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house, with large ground; southwest corner Lake-av. and Douglas-place, having a fine view of the lake. C. HOPKINSON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--16 FOURTH-AV., 2-STORY AND BASEment house, newly fitted up, with cold water, and all modern improvements. Also 467 Burnside-st., one block from State-st., new 2-story house and basement; hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. Apply to H. C. ROBINSON, 20 State-st.

TO RENT--DESK ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT office, main floor, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. Inquire of

TO RENT--OFFICES ON TENANT'S TERMS, ON 2 second, third, and fourth floors of 187 Clark-st.; owner to keep fire, light, and janitor service. Room 3, second floor, between 10 and 12 or 2 and 4 o'clock.

TO RENT--FIRST FLOOR OF BRICK STORE ON S. State-st., near Thirty-seventh, at $25 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 67 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT--DESK ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT office, main floor, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. Inquire of

TO RENT--OFFICES ON TENANT'S TERMS, ON 2 second, third, and fourth floors of 187 Clark-st.; owner to keep fire, light, and janitor service. Room 3, second floor, between 10 and 12 or 2 and 4 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT--THE GROUNDS FORMERLY OCCUpied by McCormick's Reaper-Works, North Water-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., lying in the heart of the city, very deep, 300 feet river-frontage, and railroad communication, are very suitable for transportation or manufacturing purposes, or for coal, wood, or lumber yards. To rent in whole or part, with engine, shafting, and temporary buildings. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. F. HAMMOND, at Reaper Works, corner Rush Island-av. and Western-av.

TO RENT--FINE LARGE FOURTH-STORY ROOMS, 87 and 89 South Clark-st., with or without power, at a bargain; excellent chance for bookbinders, printers, or light manufacturers. Apply on premises, Room 1, second floor.

TO RENT--HOTEL AND EATING-HOUSE, TO BE furnished by tenant. Will make money. Good chance to put in livery in connection with house. ASA O. CARLE, Algona, Iowa.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO ROOMS, OR A WHOLE floor, as a permanent home, in a house where board may be had for gentleman and wife, or convenience of table located in north part of "Old Town" south of Division. Address, stating particulars, L 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE--MANUFACTURING BUSIness, paying well; requires but little capital; will take real estate; owners have other business; must sell. Room 67, 120 Clark-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED--OF MATTHEW DORAN. When last heard from was in Chicago, in 1870. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, dying, dead, will be liberally rewarded by addressing M. W. FITZSIMMONS, Architect, No. 42 Temple-place, Boston.

MUSICAL.

TO RENT--AND FOR SALE--PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROBERT & CO., 251 State-st., near Van Buren.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st., Chi. Block:

ACRES.

160 acres Section 29, 39, 13.
160 acres Section 17, 39, 13.
160 acres Section 11, 39, 13.
320 acres Section 12, 39, 13.

BUSINESS.

Store on Monroe, near Fifth-av., very cheap.
Store on Canal, near Randolph.
127x132 on West Madison, corner Bishop-court.
Six lots on West Madison, near Paulina.

RESIDENCES.

A number of lots on Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-avs., and in other parts of the city.
We are now prepared to offer special inducements to buyers.

FOR SALE--GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING Streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Bunker, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Riverside, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fountain, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, Owners' time, 6 per cent. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CHASE, 156 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--$300 TO $650--EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley and several other streets at above prices as part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the horse-cars; by adding a few dollars each month you can pay for one of these lots and have a home of your own. Call and let me go with you and see our property. I can give you a great bargain. G. B. GRIFFITH, 14 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE--ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottages and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time and monthly payments; rent will pay for the premises. This perfect. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 163 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE--AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av., and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE--$600, ON EASY TERMS. WE HAVE 20 lots that must be sold in the next 10 days. Inside of the old city limits, near street-cars, and omnibus line, on high ground; title perfect; an abstract furnished each purchaser. Terms from $25 cash, and $10 per month, and you will soon have a home of your own. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE--NORTH CLARK-

COLORADO.

The Movement for a State-Government and Its Popular Weakness.

Canon City and Its Surroundings.

Sublime Scenery---Coal-Fields---Silver-Mines ---Iron-Ore---A Magnetic Mountain.

The Canon of the Arkansas River---Building Stone---Oil, Soda, and Hot Springs.

Special Correspondence to The Chicago Tribune.

CANON CITY, Col., Sept. 30, 1873.

It seems that the political revolution now sweeping over the prairies of the Northwest is even beginning to make its influences felt at the base of the Rocky Mountains. Those who repose in the fat places and enjoy a sinecure of the Government-offices affect to sneer at and despise the movement; but the masses perceive that there is something in it, and will gladly hail any step which promises relief from the legion frauds of the party now in power. A notable illustration of this was afforded in the elections for members of the Territorial Legislature, held on the 9th inst. The Republicans made a struggle as usual; but it is a singular fact that a majority of all the candidates opposed to monopoly, opposed to the "salary-grab," opposed to Credit Mobilier, and Credit Foncier swindles, were elected. The new Legislature will be Liberal in its tendencies, and opposed from the very start to that outrageous system of despotism and brass-collar rule which prevails so extensively at Washington. The revolution is spreading, no mistake, and those who do not wish to get pinched must stand from under.

THE STATE-MOVEMENT.

Last winter, Colorado made a vigorous and determined attempt to secure admission into the sisterhood of States, only to meet with a disastrous failure. Precisely how the movement failed, and why it failed, the readers of THE TRIBUNE doubtless know, but this sad experience will not prevent a second attempt at the next session of Congress. And yet, leaving out the politicians, and all those whole-souled, patriotic individuals who are willing to serve their country in the halls of Congress as Senator or Representative, the State-movement is not popular, and, if the matter was submitted to a vote of the people to-morrow, it would be defeated by a large majority. Colorado is not thickly enough settled, and her citizens are too busy over their own private affairs, to care much about a State-Government. When her hundreds and millions of acres of unoccupied land are taken up; when her rich mines of gold and silver are developed; when railways penetrate her borders to all points of the compass; when the spirit of wild speculation, now rampant, makes way for legitimate enterprise, and patient, persevering toil; when the lazy, shiftless greasers in the southern counties are rooted out, to make room for live, intelligent Yankees; and, finally, when a few hundred of the old aboriginal squatters are buried and their posterity civilized,—then Colorado can, and should, come in as a State; but now the movement is premature. Every candid person feels that the Territory will be safer and much more prosperous to remain in the leading-strings of Uncle Sam a few years longer.

Colorado has an abundance of natural resources, and the immigration and capital now pouring in will soon develop these to the fullest capacity; but there is danger in pushing and overcrowding.

CANON CITY.

The point from which I am writing the present letter, Canon City, is without doubt, one of the most charming and romantic towns in the Territory. It is situated just at the gate of that mighty gorge, the Arkansas Canon, through which the Arkansas River raves, foams, and tumbles for a distance of 12 miles, before irrigating the alkali sands of the plains below. Seated on a rough pine-table, before the open window (the mahogany and walnut article is inclined to be scarce in this country), a delightful view is afforded of lovely parks, green foothills, castellated rocks, and distant mountain-range; while the entire panorama is relieved and brought out in plainest detail by an atmosphere which would put that of Italy to the blush. The nearest range does not seem to be more than 5 miles away; but I am assured by the tall, stately Georgian who presides over the hotel, and lends a hand to the village-choir on Sundays, that it is twenty miles to the summit if it is an inch, and that a journey there and back would require Father Time to botch out at least two days. The distance is very deceiving; but then the mountains would be unworthy Colorado if they were otherwise. Everything in this country is

CALCULATED TO DECEIVE.

The village-lot speculator and the colony-president both work on that principle; the rancher, with his head upon his shoulders, will turn up and harrow to-morrow, and will valiantly swear that the soil of Colorado will produce the biggest wheat and vegetables of any soil in the universe, while, at the same time, a glance over his fields will convince any one that the grasshoppers have got the start with the baggage, and that poverty has claimed his hapless wife and little ones for its own; the sturdy miner will wax eloquent over the auriferous sands and silver-seamed rocks of Colorado, and then proceed to take in his victim with salted ore; while the cunning immigration agent rushes forward with a mass of statistics every figure of which seems fairly to bristle with indignation towards any one so foolish as to question the future possibilities and resources of the Switzerland of America. These mountains, so near and yet so far, only

FOLLOW OUT THE GENERAL RULE.

The air that sweeps down from their rugged heights is wafted to our olfactories, laden with the balsamic breath of the pinion and the pine; it seems to whisper glorious things of the beauties beyond, and is redolent with the traditions of gold and precious stones, of grizzly-bears, and mountain-sheep that go bounding from crag to crag; every motion and every breath seems to invite the ascent; but try it once, and you are really undeceived. Miles are passed, and the summit is still far away as ever; rugged stones and thorny cactus tear away your shoes and mutilate your breeches; frightful precipices yawn, and great stones go thundering down into the depths below; and still you climb and climb, only to reach the summit fatigued and footsore,—only to behold another mountain on the other side still higher than the one you have ascended. It is up-hill business, and the tired philosopher is calmly content to enjoy the beauties of the mountains from a distance, and leave the climbing to some one else.

But Canon City, though surrounded by the most enchanting mountain-scenery, and possessing the most remarkable soda and mineral springs in the Territory, is unfortunate. It has been neglected, and, I might say,

TOTALLY IGNORANT,

of that useful class of individuals known as newspaper-correspondents. To be sure, the Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania,—better known, perhaps, as "Pig-iron Kelley,"—once visited this place, and expressed himself astonished at its resources, declaring that vast iron-manufactories would be established here, and that Canon City would soon be known as the "Birmingham of the New West;" but, even with this flattering indorsement, Canon City has failed to thrive and prosper as she should, and the mud-built town of Pueblo, with its Mexican greasers and concert-saloons, has left her behind in the race. The mistake is, that Canon City has depended too much upon her natural advantages, and not enough upon puffery, enterprise, and printers' ink. We are surfeited with accounts of Denver, Greeley, Central, Blackhawk, Evans, Colorado Springs, Golden, and Manitou; but none of these men who sprinkle adjectives so fully condescend to notice a town that, for beauty and location, sublimity of scenery, and richness of material resources,

FAR SURPASSES

any town named in the above list. Briefly summerated, here is an abundant water-power, sufficient to drive all the saws and spindles in the United States, the river having a fall of over 70 feet to the mile. A few miles north, and we strike the celebrated coal-fields of Fremont County, with veins of coal 8 feet thick and now producing over 200 tons per day. A few miles farther on, and our attention is directed to the Hardscrabble silver mines, but lately discovered, and now turning out ore which compares favorably with the most noted mines of the San Juan district of Nevada, while the Wet Mountain Valley, 30 miles to the west, is fairly walled in by mountains consisting almost entirely of iron ore, which assays 70 per cent. The supply is inexhaustible. Toward Canon, and descending Grape Creek, a conical mountain raises its bald head to the left; and, upon examination, we find this to be composed almost exclusively of

MAGNETIC ORE,

so strong and powerful that steel-filings on a sheet of foolscap-paper resolve themselves into ridges and go through contortions; as if subjected to the operations of a galvanic battery. Throw a paper of needles upon these rocks, and they will at once stand upon end like the quills of the fretful porcupine. An Englishman who essayed to climb the mountain with steel plates on his shoes stuck fast, and was only removed with great difficulty,—so, at least, the old hunters say; while jack-knives manifest a decided tendency to jump out of one's pocket, and clouds never fail to roll themselves up and emit electric sparks upon approaching the mountain. I will not vouch for all the wonderful stories related; but I have seen the ore, and know that it is more powerful on the draw than an old-fashioned mustard-plaster, and that, perhaps, is enough to say about it.

The strong card of Canon City, however, and the one which is always played when the visitor or speculator is inclined to turn up his or her nose in disgust over natural advantages, is

THE WONDERFUL CANON

of the Arkansas River. The canon proper commences about 3 miles above town, is 12 miles in length, and is really a magnificent production of Nature. Through this gorge the river foams and tumbles—the rocks rising perpendicularly on either side to the height of 2,000 feet or more. To be sure, one pedantic surveyor, who pretended to represent the United States, and who came out with a full assortment of sextants, quadrants, and theodolites, only gave the rocks an altitude of 1,500 feet; but he was promptly seized, immersed in the hot spring, and then hooted out of town. The citizens of Canon City are sensitive, and any man who refuses to bow down and worship the soda-springs, or who is foolish enough to insist that the banks of the Arkansas Canon are not 2,000 feet high, must stand the consequences. As a general thing, newspaper-men have become posted on this, and the majority readily swear to anything which is demanded or expected. The canon is considered impassable for footmen or boatmen, as nothing can live in the rapids; but it has been ascended in the winter on ice, and the construction of a railroad-track around its rugged curves is considered practicable by some of the best engineers. Such a work would be a stupendous undertaking, however, and the bones of the old pioneers will have long mouldered in their graves before the scream of the iron horse is heard in the rugged recesses of the Arkansas Canon.

TO GET A GOOD VIEW

of the canon, one must take the carriage-road on the north side of the river, and drive up a distance of 10 miles, near the head. The ascent is easy and gradual, and, after passing the first low range of foothills, the glories of the Snowy Range burst on the vision 60 miles away, but seemingly so near that every gorge, precipice, and peak are revealed in all their grandeur. Up one hill and down another, through pinion groves, and over loose masses of limestone rock that are lurched and tumbled in all sorts of fantastic shapes, the adventurous traveler makes his way, and is soon standing on the very brink of the canon. He may be blown, so to speak; his shoes may have given up their soles, and his pants may be fluttering in rags; but he forgets all these in the grandeur of the sight. It is one

NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.

One involuntarily holds his breath as he approaches the awful brink. Straight down as the plummet go the limestone-walls hundreds of feet, while the river below looks like a mere thread of silver, and its angry voice cannot be heard. It is a spectacle for the poet and painter; and, in looking upon it, even Shoddy will forget his greenbacks and paste-diamonds, and wax prosaic by the hour. Another romantic feature about it is, that a band of Rocky Mountain sheep live in this canon, and often exhibit themselves to visitors. They bound from rock to rock with the utmost temerity, often striking upon their horns, and live in the most inaccessible places. Armed with a patent Ballard, your correspondent was lucky enough to bring down one,—a sturdy old buck, with horns that must have been about two feet in diameter, but he pitched head-foremost into a narrow gorge, and the buzzards claimed him as their own. Upon the whole, it is rather a poor place for the sportsman.

Strike out in almost any direction you please from Canon City toward the mountains, and pottery-clay, lime, grindstone material, variegated marble, and other building stones exist in unbounded profusion. The marble is of fine grain, easily worked, and susceptible of very fine polish. It would be a good idea for Taft to give it a trial in the manufacture of his Arctic soda-fountains. Four miles from Canon City, on what is known as Grape Creek, are situated the

CELEBRATED OIL SPRINGS.

An attempt has been made to work these in a scientific manner; some machinery has been placed upon the ground, and a shaft sunk to the depth of 150 feet; but the enterprise is now in danger of falling through for want of funds. The oil produced with the imperfect machinery now on hand is first-class, and a couple of Chicago men would come out and take hold of the springs, I predict that he would make his fortune in short order.

Among the most popular attractions of Canon City, and a source of constantly-increasing delight to the invalid and tourist, are the numerous soda springs, cold and hot springs. These bubble out near town, on either bank of the river, precisely as Nature made them, and have inspired many human frames with health and strength, the past season.

THE SODA SPRINGS

are more deserving, and will ultimately be better patronized, than those of Manitou. Precisely how much chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, bi-carbonate of soda, and bi-carbonate of magnesia they contain, I am unable to state, as no learned, bald-headed professor has ever been here to make out an analysis; but I do know that they are mighty pleasant to the taste, heal dyspepsia, shake off rheumatism, give consumption the appetite, and bid defiance to all chronic diseases too numerous to mention. On first trial, many persons find the water unpleasant; but this is soon conquered, and those who have lived by the springs for years use no other beverage. Soda-fountains are at a discount. Gin-cocktails, old bourbon, and even California wine sink into insignificance compared with the famous soda-springs. As a champion of temperance-principles, these springs are hard to beat, and they have saved more than one old toper, and caused the flame of contentment to burn brighter in many a household.

A short distance above these, we come to the

NOTED HOT SPRINGS,

three in number, and all thrown together in a bunch. The water is just the thing for bathing purposes, and the sensations of a morning-bath may be imagined but not described. The mineral properties of the water I am unable to state, as no learned, bald-headed professor has ever been here to make out an analysis; but I do know that they are mighty pleasant to the taste, heal dyspepsia, shake off rheumatism, give consumption the appetite, and bid defiance to all chronic diseases too numerous to mention. On first trial, many persons find the water unpleasant; but this is soon conquered, and those who have lived by the springs for years use no other beverage. Soda-fountains are at a discount. Gin-cocktails, old bourbon, and even California wine sink into insignificance compared with the famous soda-springs. As a champion of temperance-principles, these springs are hard to beat, and they have saved more than one old toper, and caused the flame of contentment to burn brighter in many a household.

A short distance above these, we come to the

NOTED HOT SPRINGS,

three in number, and all thrown together in a bunch. The water is just the thing for bathing purposes, and the sensations of a morning-bath may be imagined but not described. The mineral properties of the water are more severely dealt with and punished than in the past; for, despite Crooke's brilliant campaign against them, they are still, when not under constant armed surveillance, almost as bad here as they ever have been in Mexico, where they have been worse, if possible, for a century, than Spanish exactions or local discords.

As matters are, the Texans are driving their numerous flocks and herds hastily through the rich pastures of Arizona to the interior part of California. They dare not stop here for fear of the Indians, nor are they permitted to pass unscathed, for the savages sometimes—in fact, almost invariably—waylay and massacre them, or scatter and steal their cattle. The settlers, too, in the rich valleys of Southern Arizona, surpassed in fertility by those of any other country, after a few months' experience in guarding incessantly against attacks from these worst enemies of civilization,

DRIFT OVER UPON MEXICAN TERITORY,

preferring Spanish exaction and misrule to constant dread and danger of Apaches. In consequence of these unfortunate conditions, this Territory has but a sparse and poor population, instead of the numerous and wealthy people which it is capable of sustaining.

Another consequence of these same conditions is that, upon the mineral chains traversing this Territory, which are the repositories of vast wealth in the precious metals, there are now only very few mines in successful operation, where they should be almost innumerable. One of these establishments, netting from its working $1,000 per day, presents all the appearances of a garrison, being walled around, and constantly guarded by an armed patrol, while all the employes carry weapons.

THE MISERABLE GOVERNMENT-ECONOMY

which allows these things is a dereliction of every duty. Reservations of Indian homes, on which they are provided with the means of subsistence, and peace policies, in so far as they are applied to Apache Indians, are shameless subterfuges by which unscrupulous Government-agents grow wealthy, and behind which the savages cloak themselves in their frequent murderings and plunderings. Three regiments of light and almost self-subsisting mounted riflemen, which could be readily organized in this region from the border-settlers,—and they are the best Indian-fighters the world over,—would, if ably wielded, permanently rectify these evils in a year. In two or three years this would then become a growing, revenue-paying territory, and, at no remote day, a wealthy and powerful State.

I became more and more convinced, in a year's travel through Arizona and the adjoining States of Mexico, not alone from personal observations of the government-policy, but also from the open avowals of its officials high in rank, that it is the policy and purpose of our Government, under the present Administration, to secure, without any delay beyond what may prove necessary by the tedious nature of such negotiations and the tendencies of many Mexicans upon the subject, so much of the northern portion of Mexico as will enable us to

RECTIFY OUR SOUTHWESTERN BOUNDARY

by extending it from the mouth of the Rio Grande westward in a direct line across Mexican territory to the Pacific Ocean at Cape St. Lucas, the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Lower California. This will give control of that splendid sheet of water, the Gulf of California, and sufficient territory for another tier of States of almost matchless resources. It will place our country in possession of the almost endless chains of mountains and limitless mines of the precious metals, whose past mining history reads more like an enchanting fairy-tale than like the reality it is. It will make our western boundary line of our country short, straight, and tenable, instead of the long, rambling cover it now is for Indian raids and smuggling Mexicans; it will give us a base for a Southern railroad of

LESS THAN 700 MILES

from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, over a route offering scarcely more obstacles to the building of a railroad than your Illinois prairies; and it will put us in possession of Guaymas, a magnificent port, 1,000 miles nearer the commercial centres of the Atlantic than San Francisco, and on the very line which separates the trade-winds, wafting vessels to the great reservoirs of population and production in Asia from the west winds, which, blowing in the opposite direction, would waft them back.

Prominent citizens of this great Southwest, with whom I have conversed, perceive another motive that they conceive will urge our Government to use haste in this annexation-scheme. Immigration from 400,000,000

MOHAMMEDANS AND MORMONS,

is coming upon our western shores. The van is already with us, and to all observing minds there, it is only a matter of a little time until the host will be upon us in countless numbers. These people are servile, pagan, and, in principle at least, polygamic. They will, therefore, for years, at least possess no moral sympathy with our Government and people. The Mormons understand this; they are prepared to use this knowledge and these immigrants to aid them in the perpetuation of their own polygamous doctrines; and, for this purpose, they are pushing their missionaries out among these populations of the Pacific Slope, and even to the remote East.

THE MORMONS,

though they may apparently acquiesce in the seeming fate that threatens the overthrow of the polygamous part of their teachings, have no honest intention of relinquishing anything. They are parleying only to gain time. With the sea keen foresight that they have displayed on more than one previous occasion, they realize the isolated and prostrate condition of the territory reaching westward from the Rocky Mountains and southward from their present location, through being cut off from the westward advancing tide of progress by an almost unsettled wilderness, the advantage in intermeshing warfare of the long, irregular boundary with Mexico, and the natural sympathy and aid they will find in their polygamic teachings from the savage, unfettered by moral law, and the licentious Mexican; and no close observer can doubt that they are silently moving their establishments southward. Their new temple will rise in the beautiful San Pedro Valley, in Southern Arizona, within view of Mexican soil; and from here, aided by Mexican, Indian, and Asiatic sympathy, will go forth the fiat that shall call polygamous multitudes to the attempt to

WREST THESE SOUTHWESTERN TERRITORIES,

from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, out of the control of our moral laws.

In this view, therefore, of many far-seeing and thinking people in the Southwestern Territories and elsewhere, it becomes the urgent duty of our Government to consolidate its Southwestern Pacific possessions by giving them the geometrical symmetry, and short, straight, comprehensive boundaries, in which consists areal strength, to secure as many good ports as possible on the Pacific within its latitudes north and south, and to improve them as centres of moral intelligence and fulcra of national power. Indispensable to this is the acquisition which I have premised, and which the Governments of both countries foresee.

CHERRY.

ARIZONA.

Its Present Condition—The Future of the Southwest.

A Grand Annexation-Scheme---The New Home of Mormon Faith.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The pastoral and mineral resources of Arizona are certainly very great. Live stock can be rapidly multiplied, and lavishly subsisted on the voluntary productions of Nature alone. No preparation of grain and provender for the winter is necessary. The resources of this Territory, however, cannot be developed until

THE APACHES

are more severely dealt with and punished than in the past; for, despite Crooke's brilliant campaign against them, they are still, when not under constant armed surveillance, almost as bad here as they ever have been in Mexico, where they have been worse, if possible, for a century, than Spanish exactions or local discords.

As matters are, the Texans are driving their numerous flocks and herds hastily through the rich pastures of Arizona to the interior part of California. They dare not stop here for fear of the Indians, nor are they permitted to pass unscathed, for the savages sometimes—in fact, almost invariably—waylay and massacre them, or scatter and steal their cattle. The settlers, too, in the rich valleys of Southern Arizona, unsurpassed in fertility by those of any other country, after a few months' experience in guarding incessantly against attacks from these worst enemies of civilization,

DRIFT OVER UPON MEXICAN TERITORY,

preferring Spanish exaction and misrule to constant dread and danger of Apaches. In consequence of these unfortunate conditions, this Territory has but a sparse and poor population, instead of the numerous and wealthy people which it is capable of sustaining.

Another consequence of these same conditions is that, upon the mineral chains traversing this Territory, which are the repositories of vast wealth in the precious metals, there are now only very few mines in successful operation, where they should be almost innumerable. One of these establishments, netting from its working $1,000 per day, presents all the appearances of a garrison, being walled around, and constantly guarded by an armed patrol, while all the employes carry weapons.

THE MISERABLE GOVERNMENT-ECONOMY

which allows these things is a dereliction of every duty. Reservations of Indian homes, on which they are provided with the means of subsistence, and peace policies, in so far as they are applied to Apache Indians, are shameless subterfuges by which unscrupulous Government-agents grow wealthy, and behind which the savages cloak themselves in their frequent murderings and plunderings. Three regiments of light and almost self-subsisting mounted riflemen, which could be readily organized in this region from the border-settlers,—and they are the best Indian-fighters the world over,—would, if ably wielded, permanently rectify these evils in a year. In two or three years this would then become a growing, revenue-paying territory, and, at no remote day, a wealthy and powerful State.

I became more and more convinced, in a year's travel through Arizona and the adjoining States of Mexico, not alone from personal observations of the government-policy, but also from the open avowals of its officials high in rank, that it is the policy and purpose of our Government, under the present Administration, to secure, without any delay beyond what may prove necessary by the tedious nature of such negotiations and the tendencies of many Mexicans upon the subject, so much of the northern portion of Mexico as will enable us to

RECTIFY OUR SOUTHWESTERN BOUNDARY

by extending it from the mouth of the Rio Grande westward in a direct line across Mexican territory to the Pacific Ocean at Cape St. Lucas, the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Lower California. This will give control of that splendid sheet of water, the Gulf of California, and sufficient territory for another tier of States of almost matchless resources. It will place our country in possession of the almost endless chains of mountains and limitless mines of the precious metals, whose past mining history reads more like an enchanting fairy-tale than like the reality it is. It will make our western boundary line of our country short, straight, and tenable, instead of the long, rambling cover it now is for Indian raids and smuggling Mexicans; it will give us a base for a Southern railroad of

LESS THAN 700 MILES

from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, over a route offering scarcely more obstacles to the building of a railroad than your Illinois prairies; and it will put us in possession of Guaymas, a magnificent port, 1,000 miles nearer the commercial centres of the Atlantic than San Francisco, and on the very line which separates the trade-winds, wafting vessels to the great reservoirs of population and production in Asia from the west winds, which, blowing in the opposite direction, would waft them back.

Prominent citizens of this great Southwest, with whom I have conversed, perceive another motive that they conceive will urge our Government to use haste in this annexation-scheme. Immigration from 400,000,000

MOHAMMEDANS AND MORMONS,

is coming upon our western shores. The van is already with us, and to all observing minds there, it is only a matter of a little time until the host will be upon us in countless numbers. These people are servile, pagan, and, in principle at least, polygamic. They will, therefore, for years, at least possess no moral sympathy with our Government and people. The Mormons understand this; they are prepared to use this knowledge and these immigrants to aid them in the perpetuation of their own polygamous doctrines; and, for this purpose, they are pushing their missionaries out among these populations of the Pacific Slope, and even to the remote East.

THE MORMONS,

though they may apparently acquiesce in the seeming fate that threatens the overthrow of the polygamous part of their teachings, have no honest intention of relinquishing anything. They are parleying only to gain time. With the sea keen foresight that they have displayed on more than one previous occasion, they realize the isolated and prostrate condition of the territory reaching westward from the Rocky Mountains and southward from their present location, through being cut off from the westward advancing tide of progress by an almost unsettled wilderness, the advantage in intermeshing warfare of the long, irregular boundary with Mexico, and the natural sympathy and aid they will find in their polygamic teachings from the savage, unfettered by moral law, and the licentious Mexican; and no close observer can doubt that they are silently moving their establishments southward. Their new temple will rise in the beautiful San Pedro Valley, in Southern Arizona, within view of Mexican soil; and from here, aided by Mexican, Indian, and Asiatic sympathy, will go forth the fiat that shall call polygamous multitudes to the attempt to

WREST THESE SOUTHWESTERN TERRITORIES,

from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, out of the control of our moral laws.

In this view, therefore, of many far-seeing and thinking people in the Southwestern Territories and elsewhere, it becomes the urgent duty of our Government to consolidate its Southwestern Pacific possessions by giving them the geometrical symmetry, and short, straight, comprehensive boundaries, in which consists areal strength, to secure as many good ports as possible on the Pacific within its latitudes north and south, and to improve them as centres of moral intelligence and fulcra of national power. Indispensable to this is the acquisition which I have premised, and which the Governments of both countries foresee.

CHERRY.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian House will be held this evening at the House. A full attendance is desired.

Two boxes, marked C. B. & Co., care of the Star Union Line, were found on North Water street, between Clark and LaSalle, yesterday morning. They contain goods, and are supposed to have been stolen.

At noon yesterday, a horse and buggy, while standing on Cherry street, on Goose Island, near the tracks of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, was struck by an engine of the road. Both horse and buggy were considerably damaged.

Mrs. Margaret Ryan, residing at No. 66 Hubby street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Mrs. Ryan had been afflicted with consumption for some time, and the disease is supposed to have caused her death. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the horses attached to Chief No. 14, belonging to Larson & Barquest, undertakers, while standing at the corner of Wendell and Market streets, took fright at a passing procession and ran away. A man named Mathias Norquest, in attempting to stop them, was thrown down and seriously injured.

Mr. Potter Palmer kindly loaned his beautiful statue of Zenobia to the Art Gallery of the Exposition. Some vandals who have gone in there have pawed it over till it is completely soiled and nearly ruined. Mr. Palmer notifies Mr. Aitken that he will not take back the statue, but will demand the price he paid for it, viz.: $3,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a Norwegian, named Thomas Halston, was run over by a switch-engine of the Northwestern Road at the corner of North Water and Dearborn streets. He was taken to the Chicago Avenue Police Station and attended by Dr. J. N. Morse, but he died in a few minutes. The body was taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

The pile of dirt which has been placed at the corner of Adams and La Salle streets by the Board of Public Works came very near causing the death of Jerry Kenny, a saloon-keeper at the corner of Lake and Canal streets. On Saturday night he was driving along La Salle street, when, his horse going over the dirt, the buggy was overturned, frightening the animal so that it ran away. Kenny was dragged some distance, and very seriously injured. Immediately after the accident, a red lantern was hung out to indicate the danger.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A bold robbery was committed in the heart of the business centre of the city, in broad daylight, yesterday. The store entered was that of J. Butler & Co., dealers in firearms, at No. 179 Madison street. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a clerk was in the store, and found all things in order. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the same clerk found the store in a very disorderly condition, and about $1,500 of fine goods, mostly revolvers, missing. Upon an examination of the premises it was found that the thieves had obtained an entrance to the store by gaining access to the basement of No. 181 through a window, and thence to the basement of No. 179, and from thence by a convenient stairway to the store above. The case was given to Sergt. O'Connor by the proprietor of the store, Mr. Butler, and two police officers were at once detailed to work up the case.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S READING.

To-night, Harriet Beecher Stowe gives her first reading in Music Hall. The programme of the evening is as follows:

Concert Overture.....Heinedorff
Star Orchestra.
Selections—"Il Trovatore".....Verdi
Star Orchestra.
Waltz—"Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust".Strauss
Star Orchestra.

READINGS BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

First—Sam Lawson, the Village Do-Nothing—Hepsy, his wife.

Second—The Minister's Housekeeper—The turkey that wouldn't set—The pig in the well. Miss Pippenger and her beaux—Spots that "will make talk. The minister gives them something to talk about.

Third—Selections from Uncle Tom's Cabin—Eva and Topsey.

FREE BANKING NOT THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The amount of currency extant is about $760,000,000. That sum is at least $200,000,000 more than the natural commerce of the country requires during nearly one-half of every year. That same sum is probably $200,000,000 less than commerce requires during the remainder of the same year. In other words, in the normal exchange of commodities, $900,000,000 is needed one-half of the year as much as $500,000,000 is needed the other half. At times, the country banks have on deposit in the City of New York upwards of $200,000,000. Besides the New York balances, probably $50,000,000 of currency lie unemployed throughout the country during the summer. It is apparent that, for many months annually, $500,000,000 is sufficient for all uses, except speculation, gambling, and stupendous confidence operations. Very few people doubt that an additional issue to-morrow of $200,000,000 would be greedily absorbed into the healthy channels of trade within a few months. Such a step is before to-morrow night. So commerce suffers intermittent engorgement and famishment,—a stomach too empty and a stomach too full of currency.

How would free banking remedy the alternations of distress? It is said, Throw open bank doors, and let anybody issue currency who can put up the bonds. It is further said that the immediate result would be an immense increase of the National Bank notes in circulation. Which is probably true. Suppose the increase equal to the wants of trade this fall and winter, and that the coming spring should find us with currency afloat to the amount of $1,000,000,000. What then would be done with it? How could it be retired? The banks that issue would not redeem it. If they should, they would do so with other currency. If, then, the channels of commerce contract every summer so as to be gorged with $700,000,000, how could they carry off $1,000,000,000? Double the quantity needed for a time for any proper business, one-half of it would be disengaged from trade in early summer, $500,000,000 of loose paper would be ready for wild excursions and hazardous adventures. A financial frolic would follow. The money, being idle, must be put out for gain. Not finding employment in fields of honest industry, and not being convertible at once into securities, sound, steady in value, and of sure profit, out of which it could be reverted when wanted again, it would be turned—an enormous freshet of notes—into the canons of speculation, which empty into the stormy seas of panics and revulsions. The inflation following unrestricted bank-issues, without at the same time providing an inviting method for subsequent contraction, would marshal all the elements of a future hurricane of hazards.

They who prescribe free banking think the banks would regulate the supply of currency to the demand of trade. It is evident that the banks could, and probably would, let out currency responsive to the increasing demand at any season, or from any extraordinary conditions. But will any one tell how the banks could, and would, draw in the surplus abundance after the conditions which called it out had passed? Would any bank, in regulating its issue, look with disinterested Benevolence to the welfare of the community? Would it not rather always be governed by its own private interests? Would not such bank go steadily to work to put out its paper so far as possible, and to keep it out at all times for whatever interest it would earn? Indeed, how could the bank get it in periodically, if so desiring? That paper would be in the hands of a thousand unknown holders, widely distributed. The notes would then belong, not to the bank, but to the holders, and, when once out, the bank's control over them would be gone. And, wherever they were, at certain seasons they would become fuel to the consuming fires of speculation. The anticipation that free banking would regulate the currency would be disappointed. As a balance-wheel, it would have the weight all on one side; that side would go down, but never get up.

Notwithstanding all which, the arbitrary limitations to bank issues might with safety be removed, and should be, if, at the same time, some effective measures for periodic retirement of redundant currency be provided. Some people think the method advanced in my former letters would adequately preserve the equilibrium between supply and demand.

The relation of unlimited bank-issues to the system of interchange proposed will, if you please, be considered hereafter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1873. CAROL GAYTES.

WHEAT-SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR IA., Oct. 19.—Fifty thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped from Conover this fall. In September, 45,575 bushels were shipped from Bridgeway. And from the same place, from the 20th of August to the present date, 70,000 bushels were shipped; which is a good showing for the Northwest.

EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—The passenger earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the last week amounted to upwards of $147,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Arrived—Celtic, from Liverpool; Mosel, from Bremen.

AN INGLORIOUS BALLOON EXCURSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Two amateur balloonists, Austin and Clough, made an ascension here yesterday, hunting for the eastern current. They found one which took them three miles out to sea, off Golden Gate, where the balloon came down and dragged a long distance in the water, when a boat's crew rescued the young men. The balloon went up again, and, when last seen, was flying northward without any passengers in the basket.

BOSTON.

The Financial Prospect More Encouraging—Action of the Banks to Be Governed by New York—Further Reductions by Manufacturers.

Special Dispatch The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—The prospect of a more decided progress towards financial ease here during the week is a shade brighter than at the beginning of last week—only a shade, however. Yesterday there was apparently the same difficulty experienced in getting money as ever, but the talk on the street was a trifle more cheerful and encouraging. It is regarded as a matter of congratulation that they are no worse than they are. Although our business men have been doing a comparatively small business, they have been able to stand up and do what they have done, though the banks have not been able to pay out currency or to discount so freely as to meet all the wants of their customers.

It is now understood that the action in New York will govern the action of the banks here, and that things will not get down to the old basis till New York resumes.

In the outside market paper was bought yesterday at rates varying from 12@15 to 18 and upwards. Speculation in currency was lively, and enabled the exhibition of the meanness and shrewdness of some of the petty financiers of the street as heretofore. More manufacturing companies are reducing or shutting down on account of the stringency. The Taftsville, (Ct.) Manufacturing Company, which is credited with being the largest cotton mill company in the world, will run only three days a week after to-morrow; and the Hopkins & Allen Company, of Norwich, Conn., have discharged fifty-one hands and reduced wages 5 per cent.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Railroad Commissioners Preparing to Make Test Cases against Certain Corporations—Rumor that Harper's Chief Clerk is to be Indicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners go to Tolono to-morrow to look into the reasons for charges which have been filed in their office against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The Commissioners have decided upon one or two suits which they intend to bring soon against certain railroad companies. They have not given out the names of the companies, but they are believed to be the Illinois Central and the Western Union Railroads. Other cases will be determined this week.

It is given out to-night that the Grand Jury will return an indictment into the United States District Court to-morrow against Albert Smith, late chief clerk of ex-Collector Harper, which will contain two counts. The first will charge him with direct complicity in the embezzlement of Harper; the second, with accepting bribes from the distillers at Pekin. The friends of Mr. Smith yet have confidence that he will be able to vindicate himself should he be brought to trial.

Theo. Thomas last night gave one of his unrivaled concerts in the Opera-House here to a crowded house.

RELIGIOUS.

Baptist Anniversary in Canton, Ill.

CANTON, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Baptist anniversary exercises close to-day. The attendance is still large and attentive. Never before in the history of the Canton churches has the interest been so deeply felt as in these meetings, not only in this vicinity, but throughout the State. The several pulpits throughout the city have been supplied with ministers.

The Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., President of the Chicago Theological University, preached in the Baptist church this morning. The text was selected from Malachi—ii—7. The sermon was a very able effort, and was listened to with marked attention.

A large and enthusiastic mass missionary convention was held this afternoon. Speeches were made by a number of prominent divines, and over $4,000 were subscribed towards the church edifice fund.

The Rev. G. W. Gardner, D. D., Secretary of the Home Mission Society of Boston, preaches in the Baptist church this evening. This morning service, the delegates united with members of Baptist the Church in celebrating the Lord's Supper. The occasion was a very interesting one.

The Archdiocese of Baltimore Consecrated to the Sacred Heart.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The consecration of the Archdiocese of Baltimore took place to-day at the Cathedral with most solemn and imposing ceremonies. Archbishop Bayley celebrated the pontificial high mass, assisted by a number of Deacons and clergymen. The Rev. William Wayrich preached the sermon. While solemn ceremonies were taking place in Baltimore, the same service was also celebrated in 123 Catholic churches in various parts of the State and 16 in the District of Columbia belonging to this Archdiocese.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—PROBABILITIES FOR MONDAY—Throughout the Gulf States and Ohio Valley, northeasterly winds and cool, clear weather. For the South Atlantic coast, northwesterly winds, cloudy or clearing weather. The storm-centre will move north and northeast over the Chesapeake Bay.

For the Middle Atlantic States, easterly winds, backing to northward with lower temperature. For New England, southeast to northeast winds, with clouds and rain. For the Lower Lake region, northwesterly winds, cloudy or clearing weather, followed by southwest winds and rising temperature. Cautionary signals are ordered for Wilmington and Cape May.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge..	30.08	37	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne..	30.13	49	W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Chicago.....	30.21	40	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati..	30.05	47	N. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cleveland..	29.90	50	N., brisk.	.....	Threatenig
Davenport..	30.19	44	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Detroit.....	30.08	42	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Duluth.....	30.13	30	N., fresh.